

MR. MITCHELL MAKES HIS FINAL STATEMENT. show that the men do not and are not willing to load as many cars as they

Major Warren of Scranton, who represents several coal companies before the commission, interrupted Mr. Mitchell and requested him to bring proof for warranting the assertions just made. The companies, he said, had information to the contrary and they would

soon as all were taken from the debris they were carried to a neighboring farmhouse where they were cared for till one of the party walked to Waco and telegraphed to Syracuse two miles away for help. Assistance arrived in a couple of hours and the injured passengers

and who had won a reward for bravery and merit, was to have been presented with a sword by the people of South Carolina in recognition of his courage and the fame which he had won for his state in the Spanish war. The presentation was to have been made by Lieutenant Governor-Elect Tillman, who to

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—The first thing on today's program at the mine national wage convention was the reading of John Mitchell's annual report. The convention met promptly at 10 o'clock, with 900 delegates in the seats. Mr. Mitchell received the applause.

government contracts. President Cerna was directed to prosecute a campaign of education regarding the movement in the south and west. Investigation was ordered into actions that Puerto Rico laborers in jail are treated inhumanly. It was

... health of miners in Indian Territory.

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

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CRIPPLE CREEK

ADVICE TO TELLER COUNTY DELEGATION

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—The following open letter was addressed to Senators Owen and Campbell and Representatives McLeod, McKenney and Frewen, by H. Miller this evening:

"After a few days' visit in the senate and house, learning the senatorial situation there, and the representative situation here, and considering the best interests of our state and party, I am convinced that, as one of your constituents, I cannot endorse your course in behalf of Mr. Wolcott, or in creating a deadlock in our party in the legislature of Colorado."

"You are elected on the Republican ticket through the efforts of the present organization, managed by Messrs. Peabody, Peabody, Stewart, Goudy and scores of others, with their following, among the best citizens of this state, after many defeats, brought about by lawlessness and disgraceful methods in the former management of the party, have, with their friends, assumed the management and carried it on in Colorado politics, in that a good, clean ticket was elected. And to accomplish this end the man whom you are now supporting for the United States senate, was forced to withdraw from the state to enable the party to succeed in the late election. His retirement was demanded by the people before success was assured to the present management of our party, and whose efforts and by pledges on his part, to the decent and law-abiding element of our party placed you in the seat which you now occupy. Now it is up to you to be honest and faithful to your constituents, or to assume the brass collar of a politician and to disgrace and defeat in your political career."

"If you always represent the people and their wishes, your success as a politician is assured. Betray them as you now appear to be about to do, and your political preferment must be doomed."

"We admonish you to get in line with your party to the end that a good, clean citizen may represent the people of this state, and our party in the United States senate. Several candidates have announced themselves. Select the best one by your vote, assist the president by legislation on the trusts and other vital questions and defeat Mr. Teller."

"Baron of New York is and must be out of the race. He has betrayed the confidence of our late lamented President McKinley in having some of the most respectable men in our state appointed to the federal office and by his mad race for the United States senate, forced these men into line for him, to the disgust of all good people."

"Mr. Wolcott represents no one in Colorado except himself and about 100 of the people who are giving the best of care at his hands. Today the limb was put in a plaster cast by Drs. Lickett, Crane and Dunwoody."

"Does Mr. Wolcott, my neighbors, include you as his slaves? Is it a well-known fact that he is opposing Mr. Roosevelt, the greatest President we have had since Lincoln. He has no more power, and by his own admission, no friends here. The public patronage has passed to other hands. Do not, my friends, support the man for the highest position in our state who has appeared on a public platform was hissed and scoffed at by our people and his popularity has not increased since he is showing conclusively that he does not represent the people of our state. He does not love our people; he is and has been for years past, a disrupting element in our party, and a great detriment to it, and to elect him means defeat and dishonor to our party during at least his term of office."

"I admonish you to cast your vote for anyone of our party of ability, upon whom you can agree, whose character and standing are above reproach and who are loved and honored by our people. This kind of a man can bring the party together, and assure a useful and successful career to himself, the state and to our party."

"Pardon this, my open letter, and upon your honor and integrity, I make you responsible to the state for your conduct in this senatorial race."

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE BLANCHARD

Cripple Creek, Jan. 18.—Funeral services over the remains of George C. Blanchard will be held at the Mining Exchange building tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. Deceased fell last night on the corner of Third and Bennett avenues, from a fall, and today relatives in Massachusetts were heard from, and they requested that the body be buried in this city, where his many friends resided.

The Mining Stock Exchange did not hold its usual call this afternoon, out of respect for their dead member, but later held a meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe in his wisdom, to remove from our midst in the prime of our faithful and devoted brother, George C. Blanchard, therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the death of our esteemed brother; the exchange has lost an honorable and zealous representative and the members a worthy, sincere and true friend; the community an upright and citizen, and the world an example of manhood, whose character and integrity are well worthy of being emulated. And,

"Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the exchange and a copy be furnished to the relatives of the deceased, and furnished to the newspapers of Colorado. Jan. 17, 1903."

"J. S. Lawrence,
"W. A. Delany,
"C. S. Fletcher."

FREED FROM SUSPICION—The Post brothers, Frank and James, were released from the county jail after a brief detention. The brothers were arrested Friday for investigation, it being suspected from some reason or other that they could give a clew to the parties concerned in the theft of high grade ore from the Trachyte mine. After a pretty thorough canvass of the matter, the officers came to the conclusion that the brothers had nothing to do with the affair, and their release quickly followed. James McIlwain, Superintendent of the mine, is credited with the statement to the effect that he believed in their innocence.

WOULDN'T STAND IT—A prominent lawyer and well-known citizen of Cripple Creek came into the local office of the Colorado Springs Gazette this

afternoon and subscribed for the paper, saying he had been taking the Denver Republican for some time, but today he had been obliged to stop it, as a good Republican did not care to take or read a Democratic paper, as the Republican was at the present time.

INCORPORATION—Articles of incorporation were filed today with the county clerk and recorded by the Knox Manufacturing and Mining company, capitalized for \$10,000, with 2,000 shares at \$5 each. The directors will comprise the following gentlemen for the following year: W. W. Knox, M. S. George and W. L. Smith.

ACCEPTED CHALLENGE—"Kid" Bennett, the local lightweight, has accepted the challenge of Jack O'Keefe, of Victor, to fight on "Red Kid" date for the fight has not been set. The only condition so far agreed upon are that the weights of both men shall be 135 pounds at ringside, and the battle will be pulled off in Cripple Creek or Victor.

GLENN SUIT—The damage suit of Lee Glenn, et al. versus the Isabella G. M. Mining company, still goes slowly on in the district court. All the testimony of the plaintiff was finished this afternoon. Then the attorneys for the defendants moved for the court to direct a verdict in favor of their clients, on which motion hearing was commenced this evening and was continued until Monday morning.

MARRIED—A marriage license was issued this afternoon by the county clerk to Emil Peterson and Ellen M. Carlson, both of this city. This evening this same couple was tendered a reception after they were married, by the Belman club, a Swedish organization in this city, from whom they received many handsome presents. Refreshments were served, and the Scandinavians danced until 12 o'clock, when they left for Anaconda where a pretty little home had been prepared in which they will reside in the future.

BLANCHARD FUNERAL AT MINING EXCHANGE.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 18.—Funeral services of the late George C. Blanchard were held in the hall room of the Mining Exchange building this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be made at Mendon, Mass., his old home. The beautiful and simple funeral rites of the Episcopal service were read by the Rev. Mr. Schofield of St. Andrew's church, a male quartet rendering music. The many floral offerings completely covered the casket. The body left tonight at 7:30 o'clock over the F. & C. C.

WAGONER GETTING WELL—Captain J. Wagoner, the first department, who sustained a broken leg in the accident to the fire wagon a week ago today, is doing nicely at his home, being looked after by the members of Tuscumbia tribe No. 33. Improvements in his condition are the best of care at his hands. Today the limb was put in a plaster cast by Drs. Lickett, Crane and Dunwoody.

DEPUTY MINING INSPECTOR—Word has been received from Denver that George C. Jones of this city will probably be appointed deputy mining inspector the coming week. During former campaigns Mr. Jones has been one of the most active and persistent workers of the Republican party in Teller county, and the appointment would be only his just reward.

POCAHONTAS UNIFORM RANK—Lady members of the various councils of the Degree of Pocahontas of the district met last evening and formed a uniform rank of the Degree of Pocahontas. This is the first organization of its kind in the United States. The uniform will be patterned after the costume of Martha Washington, and the drill will be strictly military tactics. The ladies entered into the new organization with vim and determination to make Cripple Creek, not only the greatest gold camp, but the city containing the first ladies uniform rank with military drill tactics in the United States. The ladies met in the hall of the Swedish councils, and drill until they master the art. The officers were elected as follows: Captain, Mrs. W. J. Whitefield; first lieutenant, Mrs. W. E. Little; second lieutenant, Mrs. Nellie Moore; secretary, Mrs. Louise Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. Julia King.

FOR CUTTING TIMBER—Constable L. J. Whann late last evening served a warrant on S. Smerol, charging him with cutting timber on the land owned by the Manitou lodge. The complaint was lodged by Theodore Parker, owner of the property. Smerol is held in bail for his appearance tomorrow at 10 a. m.

SAD NEWS RECEIVED—Policeman J. A. Sandahl of Victor received the sad news last evening of the death of his mother at her home in Peoria, Ill. Mr. Sandahl left for the east this morning, expecting to arrive in time to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF TWO CHILDREN—The three-months-old son of J. Nash of Altman died this morning. Funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. The little son of V. S. Jostrom of 127 Gold Hill Gulch, died this morning and will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of the parents. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 20.—The regular meeting of the District Trades assembly was held at Victor, with Vice President Jones presiding. Among the work the committee to make the boycott against the Denver Post effective reported having organized the newsboys of Cripple Creek, and they had promised to cease handling this paper. The resolutions of the assembly were read, and the Rocky Mountain News and Denver Times, demanding of these papers that they withdraw their patronage from the Rocky Mountain Paper company, or the Cripple Creek Trades and Labor assembly would be compelled to declare said papers unfair.

SHORT LINE IMPROVEMENTS—Work was commenced this morning by the C. S. & C. D. Electric Ry. company to lay its tracks up Second street to Bennett avenue, which point they expect to reach tomorrow night. From there it is believed they will go up Bennett to First street, along First street to Myers, down Myers to Second, making a loop for all electric cars to go around. It is also reported that a new tunnel will be put in somewhere near the corner of Second and Bennett avenues, thus enabling citizens of the gold camp to reach any town in the district from the downtown office of the electric company.

VERDICT FOR GLENN—In the case of Lee Glenn, et al. versus the Isabella G. M. Mining company, testimony on the defendant side was finished shortly after noon hour, and after the recess the court gave its instructions to the jury, and pleas by counsel of both sides were made to the jury, finishing up about 7:30 o'clock tonight, when the case went to the jury. At 10 o'clock this evening, being out only a few hours, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of \$1,014.73.

RECOVERING—William Grimes, who had the experience of falling 135 feet into the stope at the McFarland and Owenby lease last Friday, is gradually recovering from his injuries at his home on West Golden avenue.

SUIT FILED—Suit was filed in the district court today by the Columbia Savings and Loan association, a corporation, and T. J. Zollars, as trustee, against Theodore Neid and Jennie Neid, the plaintiffs asking judgment in the sum of \$307 and costs, besides some property located in Victor, asking the court to appoint a receiver for this property.

DISSATISFIED—Rose Nelson versus Elmer J. Nelson, and Styles T. Jones versus Joseph E. Jones, indicate two dissatisfied couples who ask relief in the shape of a divorce. They believe single happiness would be far better than married life.

FUNERALS—The funeral of the 9-month-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson of Altman took place today from the family residence, interment being made at Mt. Pisgah cemetery. The funeral of Robert W. son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gardiner, of Anaconda, Idaho, took place today at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

DISTRICT COURT—All the regular panel of judges ordered to report to the district court, Thursday morning, January 22, for duty.

BOULDER

LIBRARY CORNERSTONE AT STATE UNIVERSITY.

Special to the Gazette.
Boulder, Jan. 17.—Today has been one of the most eventful ones in the history of the State university town, as it witnessed the laying of double cornerstones with most impressive ceremonies, and with thousands of spectators and attendants.

The first stone was laid at 10:30 this morning at the new St. John's Episcopal church. The marble block was divided into four sections, each section being laid with different ceremonies. The first section was laid by Most Worthy Grand Master, Colorado Masons, Marshall H. Dean, of Denver, and according to the Masonic ritual. The second section was laid by Governor Peabody in the name of the laymen, and the third section by President Baker of the university in the name of education. The fourth section, or what is supposed to be the cornerstone proper, was laid by Bishop Odmstead, according to the Episcopal ritual. In the various sections of the stone were placed papers, mementoes, etc.

The cornerstone of the new library at the university was laid this afternoon at 2 o'clock according to the Masonic ritual, with Most Worthy Grand Master, Colorado Masons, Marshall H. Dean of Denver, acting as master of ceremonies.

Long before 2 o'clock thousands had assembled at the site on the campus where the foundation of the library has been laid. Shortly after 2 the grand lodge of masons, Governor Peabody and dignitaries of the Episcopal church made their appearance and the ceremony began. A casket placed in a receptacle in the stone contained 1901 and 1902 catalogues of the university, catalogues of other state institutions, copies of leading newspapers and copies of Silver and Gold, the university paper. Not the slightest hitch occurred to mar the beauty of the ceremony, and after the stone had been laid by Grand Master Dean, assisted by other members of the lodge, President Baker of the faculty, a few appropriate words, introduced Governor Peabody, who delivered the principal address.

Governor Peabody said in part: "Most Worshipful Grand Master, President Baker, Regents, Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am glad once more to be in the city of Boulder and exchange greetings with her people and others assembled here from various parts of our state. I am so stranger to the hospitality of the good people of this city and today I have additional satisfaction in meeting you, friends, assembled here for the purpose of participating in these notable ceremonies, which in a marked degree are to become historic."

"We have come here, my friends, actuated by one purpose, to aid in establishing upon this foundation stone a building which shall hereafter be dedicated to the improving of the minds of the present generation, and to prove a benison to those which shall follow after."

"No student of history will deny the fact that next to the church stands our school system in the enlightenment and education of our people, and that upon popular education depends the perpetuity of our magnificent form of government."

"This university and this library building will serve as time markers of progress. They record the educational advancement of Colorado. Other state institutions will be spurred to greater achievements and greater usefulness. Competition is the incentive to progress. Without it we would today be doing business in the same clumsy, hampered manner which our forefathers adopted. So comparison is always educational and develops the better thoughts and ideas of mankind, and proves an inspiration to higher and better endeavor."

"New thoughts will be awakened by these ceremonies, new ambitions will be created and great achievements will certainly result. Let us, therefore, by individual efforts and desires, for advancement should be in unison and harmony, not in discord, and that we should all be moved to nobler efforts to promote each other's welfare. The best thought of the present day is looking forward to a better era of citizenship."

GRAIN-O THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

If you use Grain-O in place of coffee you will enjoy it just as much for it tastes the same; yet, it is like a food to the system, distributing the full substance of the pure grain with every drop.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

At grocers everywhere; 15c. and 25c. per package.

ship, and it is in such men as have charge of this university work, possessing their unflinching integrity and splendid example, that the realization of this hope ultimately lies.

"The ceremonies of this day are grandly inspiring because of their character and the significance of this new building. Not the least revenue, the best equipped army, the most complete navy, nor the most mighty fortifications, but the best defense and protection of the nation is the advanced education of the people and in having our institutions governed and controlled by God-fearing, God-fearing men and women."

"Colorado has always been true to the highest educational improvements by her sister states. From the founding of our state, education has been one of the foremost and important interests in public consciousness. Holding to the fundamental principles that the sovereignty of the people and universal education are co-existent, they have looked upon our school system as paramount among our state institutions."

"Within the four walls of this building, the science of medicine, law, engineering, both civil and mechanical, as well as preparatory instruction, and the post-instruction of pedagogy, so that the institution becomes one of civil character by training its students in the patriotic sentiment of more citizenship."

"Colorado has immortalized many of her citizens by reason of their statesmanship, their loyalty, or their services and sacrifices as pioneers, but there can be no more tender tribute, no more honor, no sweeter reverence, than the service of the founder of this university, than the worthy observance of the ceremonies incident to this day, which serve to awaken in us the love, honor and patriotism manifested in their lives, and inspire us all to grow more worthy, more reverent, more loyal to home, country and God, and enshrine in our hearts the lasting memorial of a broad and enduring education, which Colorado offers through this institution to her young men and women."

Bishop Odmstead, of the Episcopal church followed Governor Peabody with a brief address, in which he emphasized some of the suggestions made by the former speaker. Said he: "We need today men of balance in our country, and a well-balanced man is one who unites conservatism with progress."

After a few remarks by Grand Master Dean, the ceremonies ended, and most of the guests, acting on the suggestion of President Baker, flocked to the main building, where they were taken in charge by the faculty and students and shown through the various buildings.

An invitation had been extended by the regents and the faculty of the university to the legislators from Denver to attend with their families, and the invitations were accepted. A special train of four coaches was provided, and left Denver at 12 o'clock, arriving here shortly after 1. The returning train left at 4:40, arriving in Denver at 5:30.

Immediately after their arrival here the guests were shown by Regent Thompson to the gymnasium rooms, where an elaborate lunch had been spread.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN BOULDER OIL FIELD.

Special to the Gazette.
Boulder, Colo., Jan. 19.—As a result of an explosion of nitroglycerin, which occurred about 11 a. m. today, at well No. 3 of the Otero company, F. H. Sanderson, a well shooter, was killed, and Fred Krebs received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Sanderson, who was part owner of the Otero oil field, was a well shooter of the profession of a well shooter for 10 years, was preparing to shoot the Otero No. 3. Two ten-quart cans of nitroglycerin were taken to the well for the purpose. While taking one can to the boiler house to blow it out with terrific force, killing Sanderson instantly and demolishing a part of the derrick and the engine house. Krebs, who is employed as a tool dresser at the well, was badly lacerated by flying gravel, and is now at the University hospital, with serious injuries to his right eye.

Sanderson was a man of about 30 years of age and leaves a widow but no children. He has shot practically all the wells in this field, and before coming here, worked for many years in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields. It is said that he was a very capable and energetic man. Another peculiar thing is that small pieces of gravel were blown entirely through the boiler, which stood some distance away, striking Krebs, who was on the other side of it.

PUEBLO

C. F. & I. PRIVATE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Pueblo, Jan. 19.—The C. F. & I. company has now completed its own telegraph system, which is 1,553 miles in length, connecting its 60 offices in Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming. The service is equipped with the latest equipment, including Phillips repeaters, Nelson repeaters and all the other very latest improvements. Between the Denver and Pueblo offices four messages can be sent and received at a time. The circuit is operated by electric light, and is equipped with storage and gravity batteries and dynamo. The company also owns and operates two lines of railway of its own, besides a well equipped local telephone system.

RANCH OWNERS OBJECT—Several female ranch owners appeared before the county commissioners this morning and quite forcibly entered their protests against the proposed change of the wagon road between Pueblo and Otero. They claim that the change of the road, which is now in front of a schoolhouse and several long established homes, and then establish it behind the said building, would result in a heavy loss to property owners. The board took the matter under consideration.

KISS AND A BLOW—For kissing and then striking Mrs. C. W. Herrington, who was doing housework for his wife, C. W. Ekwald was fined \$25 by Judge Hogan this morning. Mrs. Herrington objected to the kissing and dashed some cold water in Ekwald's face, who became so angry that he struck her.

DEATH ACCIDENTAL—At the coroner's inquest this morning over the body of William Hawker, who was killed by being run over in the Rio Grande yards, a number of witnesses were examined and the verdict rendered that his death was accidental. The deceased is 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He has been employed in the Rio Grande yards for 18 years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

INSPECTION—Superintendent J. B. Monahan of the Albrecht mill at the steel works, and J. Van Fossen, foreman of the spike mill, have just started on a tour of inspection of the large mills at Pittsburgh, Joliet and South Chicago. They go for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the operation of the various automatic machines now being installed at the steel works.

CONSTRUCTION WORK—The promoters of the Interurban Railway company, to whom a charter was granted by the council last fall, gave notice this evening that they had begun work on the construction of the line. The proposition is to run a line from here to Beulah the first thing.

MORE POLICEMEN—At the council meeting tonight Mayor Brown announced the appointment of four more policemen, and the vote on confirmation was the usual tie, four to four, the mayor casting the vote for the confirmation and it was declared carried.

NEIGHBOR'S QUARREL GOES INTO COURT.

Pueblo, Jan. 17.—The somewhat famous case of Kinkel and Glenn which has been the cause of much attention over the building of a 30-foot fence between the residences of the two men on Sixth street, has at last got into the district court. Kinkel is a well-known grocerman, and Glenn is one of the leading lawyers of Pueblo. Kinkel built a large addition to his home on his line, which shut off the view from Glenn's windows. Now Glenn proposes to build a fence 20 or 30 feet high on his line and within a few inches of Kinkel's windows, and paint the same black. Kinkel is asking an injunction to prevent Glenn from doing this, and the petition will be heard by Judge Dixon on his return from Denver.

UNUSUAL CASE—Mrs. Emma J. Savage has petitioned the county court to have her husband, Nathan Savage, committed to a sanatorium for the cure of drunkenness. This is said to be the first case ever brought in Pueblo county under the statutes for such cases made and provided.

STEEL WORKS ACCIDENT—There were rather serious accidents at the steel works today, one being F. M. Phitts, a laborer, who fell on the hot water pool and was seriously scalded. But for timely aid he would have been drowned in the hot water. Another case was that of Nick Korkick who had been hurt by being struck by a steel rail which fell upon him.

DIAMONDS TO BURN—Catherine Riddle has applied for a divorce from J. R. Riddle on various grounds, among which is that he threw her diamonds into the fire and then boasted of it.

STATE CANAL—President C. B. Schmidt of the Business Men's association, last night appointed a committee to urge upon the legislature the passage of a bill providing for the canal of state canal No. 1. Those appointed were Alva Adams, I. W. Stanton and F. H. Frankenburg.

SUNG THE ARK—In the county court Oline Brown has brought suit against the Knights of the Protective Ark for \$2,000 on a matter of contract. He asks that judgment be rendered in that amount, and that payment be made in installments as provided in the certificate of insurance.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—Among the marriage licenses today was one which was requested to be kept a profound secret. It was issued to George F. Cobb and Pearl Rhodes, both of Kansas City. The reason for the secrecy does not appear.

USELESS JOURNEY—William G. Struthers, sheriff of Mesa county, arrived here this morning in search of J. E. Bradish, who was wanted there on charge of false promise for the deputy sheriff. While the way for Vineland after Bradish, Sheriff Beaman received a telegram from a deputy sheriff at Grand Junction, authorizing the release of the man because the persons accusing him there had decided they could not make a case.

Pueblo, Jan. 20.—The Elma company, the largest manufacturer of extracts and flavoring fluids in the state, has just decided to move its plant from Denver to Pueblo, and will begin operations to that end on February 1. The firm believes that the facilities and business opportunities will be much greater in Pueblo.

EXTINGUISHED WITH SAND—A fire was put out last night without a drop of water. Near the Rio Grande house are a number of oil tanks of considerable size, and one of these was completely wrapped in flames by the time the department arrived. Some large piles of sand being near, it was shoveled upon the fire and put out without spreading to the other tanks.

FAILED TO APPEAR—Michael Kagney, the switchman charged with assault to do bodily injury on Charles Brown, October 17, failed to put in an appearance in the district court this morning when the case was called. Both he and all of his bondsmen, some of them prominent citizens, were called, but none responded. An effort will be made by the officials to collect the bond in full.

RESIGNED—Another Rio Grande official change of importance was that of John H. Abrams, trainmaster of the third and fourth district, who resigned last night. He is appointed trainmaster of the C. & S. at Trinidad. Mr. Abrams was succeeded in his former station this morning by W. B. French.

NO INCREASE DEMANDED—For some time past a rumor has been afloat to the effect that the Building Trades union would in the spring demand a large increase in wages. This to some extent has hampered building, but a careful investigation of the matter has proved today that the rumor is true only in part. None of the electricians, contemplate such a demand, but they will ask for \$3.50 per day. Since the matter has been thoroughly understood, much better feeling exists between builders and property owners.

TO SECURE COLLEGE—The board

of directors of the Business Men's association are holding a meeting tonight, together with a number of prominent educators, for the purpose of laying plans for securing the Presbyterian college for which a location has been looked for the past two years. Denver, Colorado Springs and Canon City are prominent candidates, but Puebloans propose to show that this is the greatest of all places for the proposed million-dollar institution.

DISTRICT COURT—The calling of the civil docket in the district court which should have taken place this morning, had to be postponed on account of the absence of Judge Dixon who is looking after senatorial matters in Denver. In consequence Judge Voorhes will be obliged to conduct both civil and criminal divisions.

ALWAYS IN TROUBLE—Last night Guy Cunningham attended a wedding at which he partook of liquid as well as solid refreshments, becoming thereby so important in his own estimation that he wanted to thrash two hack drivers and various other people. When arraigned this morning he complained to the police judge that every policeman in town seems to have a grudge against him, and takes pleasure in arresting him whenever he tries to go anywhere. He was fined \$10.

MR. DEY'S CONDITION—William Dey, superintendent of the underwriters office at Pueblo, has been for several days dangerously ill at his home, 1553 Lake avenue. Yesterday his life was despaired of, but today he is somewhat improved.

DIED—Mrs. Grace James, one of the best known women of Bessemer, died last night at her home on Cedar street, at the age of 56. She was the wife of one of Pueblo's most prominent policemen, and had resided here 20 years.

BADLY CRUSHED—This morning W. C. Clee, a steel works electrician, was caught between cars at the works and crushed so badly about the hips and abdomen that it is feared he will not recover. He was on his way to repair a defective wire and the cars were brought together just as he went between them.

TO VISIT IRELAND—John Heuston, a foreman at one of the blast furnaces at the steel works, left tonight for his old home in Ireland. This will be his first visit in 20 years.

STREET SIGNS—Street signs so long needed in Pueblo, are now being placed all over the city. They are made of heavy tin, and are painted in white letters on a blue ground, being erected on iron posts.

CONSULTATION—Superintendent A. Gepp, of the C. F. & I. rolling mill at Laramie, Wyo., accompanied by his chief clerk, C. H. Colt, is here in consultation with Superintendent Robinson of the iron department. Mr. Gepp has 400 men in his employ at Laramie, and reports business booming there.

BURGLARY—Late last night the home of John Porsam on Cedar street in Minnequa addition, was burglarized; \$22 in money and a lot of silverware were taken. The burglar used a chisel to open the kitchen door while the family were out visiting. Quite an amount of pastry was eaten by the intruder before he left.

MANY TROUBLES—John St. Clair who was sued this afternoon in the county court by his wife for divorce, was arrested by a deputy sheriff late tonight, on a warrant charging him with non-support and assault and battery. He was lodged in the city jail.

VIOLATING LAW—Something like a half dozen persons who have been recently divorced, have been married in Pueblo this winter in spite of the law prohibiting marriages of divorced persons within a year. It is stated on good authority that the officials will proceed to look these matters up, and that in future all such cases will be prosecuted, if indeed, those who have already violated the law in this respect are not punished as well.

VICTOR

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A VICTOR MAN.

Victor, Jan. 17.—A story that has been carefully guarded by a few who knew the facts, came to light this morning. It seems that a certain prominent mining man residing in Victor who is well and favorably known throughout the state, grew weary of life and attempted to take his own life by taking poison, but was saved by prompt action on the part of friends. Domestic troubles and strong drink are given as the cause. The unhappy man has been taken to Denver and placed in the hospital, where careful treatment is expected to restore him to a normal and more cheerful condition.

INFANT DIED—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. McBride, residing near Elkton, died last evening from pneumonia, and funeral services were held this afternoon from the undertaking parlor in this city. The Rev. Mr. Foster preaching a brief sermon. Interment took place at Sunnyside cemetery.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE PORTLAND MINE.

Victor, Jan. 18.—Thomas Thornton, a well-known miner, was killed this afternoon by falling down a stope in the Portland property. Mr. Thornton, who was working on some lagging with a single jack, at the top of a 200-foot stope from the fourth level, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, fell over 100 feet from the stope, his body bumping from one side to the other all the way down. When he had gone on his downward flight some 100 feet, his unconscious form caught on some planks that had been placed across the stope on the level below, stopping it on its downward course. Workmen who were with him at the time, immediately climbed down and found their comrade frightfully crushed about the body and bleeding from many cuts on his head and body. The injured man was taken to the surface, and medical aid summoned, and later taken to his home on Railroad

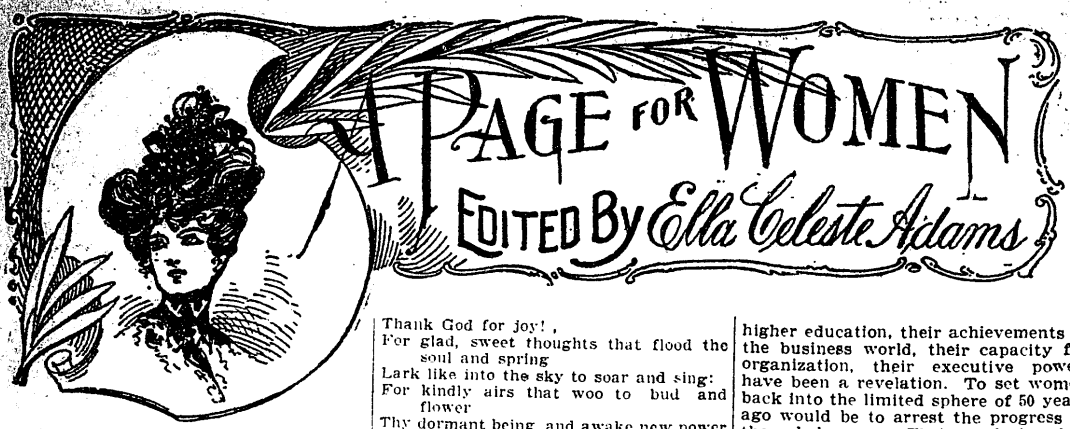
LION COFFEE

is the kind used by people who want good coffee, without paying fancy prices for it, and who want Absolutely PURE COFFEE

avenue, where a more full examination was made, but the attending physicians found the man so mutilated that from the first they held out no hope for his recovery, but nevertheless he worked and gave him every possible relief that could be given. At 6 o'clock he died in terrible agony from his injuries. Deceased leaves a wife in this city, a mother residing in Northumberland, England, and two brothers, one in Cripple Creek, but none the less, in Denver, to mourn his loss. Mr. Thornton was 37 years of age, coming to the district about two years ago, and was employed by the Portland company some six or seven months past. He resided at 203 Hill street at the undertaking parlor in this city where they have been viewed by hundreds of friends of the unfortunate miner. Coroner Horan will make a thorough examination of the scene of the disaster tomorrow morning, to ascertain where the blame lies.

INFANT DIED—The 4-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson, residing between this city and Independence, died early this morning, and will be buried from the family residence at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Interment will take place at Mt. Pisgah cemetery.

Victor, Colo., Jan. 20.—Paul M. North has been notified that his guess of 157,343 votes would be cast for governor of Colorado at last fall's election, varied only 24 votes from the actual votes cast, and that the undertaking parlor prize offered by the Gazette to guess Mr. North gets \$25 cash for his guess, which was the first one of a series made by him.



PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

IN THE new world toward which our feet are set, Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget?

Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of bliss? Has heaven a spell divine enough for this? For who the pleasure of the spring shall tell, When on the leafless stalks the brown buds swell, When the grass brightens and the days grow long, And little birds break out in rippling song?

O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of dawn, The still sky, the rustling fields of corn, The soft air blowing from the freshening seas, The sunflecks shadow of the stately trees, The mellow thunder and the lulling rain, The warm, delicious, happy summer rain, When the grass brightens and the days grow long, And little birds break out in rippling song! O beauty manifold, from morn till night, Dawn's flash, noon's blaze and sunset's tender light, Of fair, familiar features, changes sweet Of her revolving seasons, storm and sleet, And golden calm, as slow the wheels through space, From snow to roses—and how dear her face, When the grass brightens, when the days grow long, And little birds break out in rippling song! O happy earth! O home so well beloved! What recompense have we, from the removed, One hope we have that overtops the whole— The hope of finding every vanished soul We love and long for daily, and for this Gladly we turn from thee and all thy bliss, Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long, And little birds break out in rippling song.

—Celia Thaxter.

SINCE the executive board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs accepted the invitation to hold the next biennial at St. Louis in 1904, anything further in regard to the great event is of great interest.

Although the invitation came primarily from the Wednesday club, the largest and most influential woman's organization in this city or vicinity, all federated clubs near by will be expected to share in the entertainment of the guests at the meeting.

A convention is to be held for the purpose of selecting a local board; the basis of representation will be one delegate for each \$100 contributed. As the Wednesday club has already pledged \$3,000 it is evident that this club will contribute more than any other.

The board decided there should be headquarters for our clubs at the grounds throughout the World's fair, summer of 1904; such rooms to be furnished, supplied with a comfortable resting place, with stationery and other conveniences, and a custodian should be on hand, ready to answer all questions. This, you will readily see, will necessitate financial support, and we hope the clubs will indicate any contribution to this object they may find possible, small or large.

Since the general federation decided to pay for the memorial out of its own treasury, some clubs have decided to turn over the money then pledged to the use of the World's fair committee for these headquarters.

It is only about 25 years since the advent of women's clubs. If women banded together to do anything the organization was rather the butt of ridicule and was named something on this order, "The Ladies Sewing Circle," "The Female Missionary Society," "The Female Prayermeeting," etc. The use of "female" or "ladies" became so objectionable that in response to vigorous protest those names were discarded for the far better one of "woman."

An interesting event in the history of organizations among women was recently celebrated, the eightieth birthday anniversary of a club that is declared to be the oldest woman's club in the United States. It is the Female Charitable Association of Baldwinville, N. Y., which has had a continuous organization since 1822. But no stretch of the imagination can do justice to the sensation that would have been created 80 years ago if a "female association" had been named a "woman's club."

Speaking of clubs, an exchange chronicles the fact that a club was recently organized in Boston called the "Mother's Birthday Club of America." It is auxiliary to the National Federation of Mother's Clubs and will for the conjunction with the child study circles. How is it? Are all the mothers that join the new club supposed to tell how old they are?

There is sound common sense in the reply of Marion Harland to the question, "Please tell me what you think of women with families, who are in moderate circumstances and do not keep 'help' going to clubs three or four days in a week. Do you think it advisable for women with young children to leave them at home or with friends to attend domestic science classes to get pointers on housekeeping?"

"The reply was: 'I doubt the propriety of any woman, married or single, rich or poor, idle or busy, attending a club three or four times a week. I believe in women's clubs when domestic science, social improvement and innocent social enjoyment. We have as good a right to them as our husbands, brothers and sons have to their lodges and clubs. It is certainly worse than inadvisable for the mothers of young children to neglect them for the sake of attending whist clubs or domestic science classes. Something must be crowded out, is a motto each housemother has occasion to quote 20 times a day. But is it crowding the babies out for the nervous woman to leave them for an afternoon, say, once a week, with a trustworthy guardian while she gets a 'household needed change' and other things? The pointers on housekeeping may be valuable in themselves. They are of far more value in lifting 'mammas' out of the dusty rut of daily labor and filling her lungs—moral and mental—with fresh air. All work and no output makes her a dull, unambitious creature.'

Thank God for joy! For glad, sweet thoughts that flood the soul and spring Lark like into the sky to soar and sing: For kindly airs that woo to bud and flower.

Thy dormant being, and awake new power With each new morn; new purposes that bring To heart and soul their full and just employ. Thank God for joy!

And, oh, thank Him for pain, That shuts thee in in silence. Wait and know The rain that breaks the blossoms and the sun The fair green stalk doth nourish 'e'en in grief.

"The will to live" is good, but it must include the will to live well, to live bravely and nobly. The very fact of living implies, of course, the living on this high plane, for nothing less is worthy to be called life. It is only the coward and the imbecile who falters and pauses by the way; the true follower of the sublimest ideal ever revealed to man—the ideal of the Christ—follows this, though thorns and pitfalls beset the way, though pain and denial and defeat encompass him about, and in this faithful quest he acknowledges no defeat.

It is possible to obtain the most potent and irresistible aid from the spiritual world, which never fail to sweep one into that mystic atmosphere of the will of God. "Cast thyself into the will of God and thou shalt become as God." Thou shalt partake of the divine potency. Great aid can be gathered by the soul when the body is locked in the trance of sleep, says Lillian Whiting.

A writer in the Westminster Review has recently questioned, "Is there a sleep of light, a luminous sleep, sleep in which there is absence of thought, while there is rest and bliss, there is not darkness and oblivion, but perfect consciousness?"

He proceeds to say that if the science of the spirit were cultivated in Europe as it is in India and if practical instruction and guidance had been available to Tennyson, what might not so ripe a soul have reaped! What blessed vistas might he not have opened up to the west!

This writer quotes Plato in the Charmides, where, after giving the definition of wisdom, he declares: "May we then assume that wisdom, viewed in this new light merely as a knowledge that we know or do not know, has this advantage—that he who possesses this wisdom will more easily learn anything which he learns, and that everything will be clear to him, because in addition to the knowledge of each thing that he knows, he has the knowledge and he will also be better able to test the knowledge which others have of what he learns himself, whereas the inquirer who is without this knowledge will not be able to do so vigorously and well? Are not these, my friend, the real advantages of wisdom, which are to be gained from wisdom?"

"That is to say," continues the writer, "that one who has attained wisdom, though he may on any particular subject know little or nothing, can easily master the subject on turning his attention to it, and even excel a specialist."

"The observation applies also, to other phases of life. Socrates was himself an example. While by the strength of wisdom he excelled on the intellectual plane, he excelled also in endurance of cold and heat, hunger and fatigue, in contempt of the dangers of war and bravery on the field of battle, even in the power of bearing more wine, if the occasion demanded it, than anyone else without being intoxicated. Then there were the marvelous graces of the spirit, his perfect self-mastery, his equanimity under all circumstances, his unflinching adherence to truth and right. Such men as he are sustained at this high level by the practice of luminous sleep. In the stillness of that sleep they are in contact with the innermost source of all light, health, and peace. Be still and know that I am God. From the communion they came forth with renewed knowledge, strength and purity, for the active duties of the world. For those duties, therefore, the practice of luminous sleep is recommended by the sages of India as the very best training apart from its spiritual value." This is the luminous sleep in which is refreshment and guidance and power.

Ought one not, questions the writer, to cultivate this sleep? Ought one not, as Plato says every true lover of knowledge ought, "to strain every nerve to reach real existence, and far from resting at the multitude of separate phenomena which exists only in the region of opinion, to press on undisturbed?"

The will to live must include the will to live in the spirit and to acc with the energies that are immortal. The will of God is the almighty crucible into which every hope and desire and aspiration must be cast, that the dross may be separated from the pure gold, and that all which is finest and noblest may be still more refined and exalted till it blend in the divine currents and merges itself in the will of God.

The wonderful success which in the course of the past 50 years has been achieved by those who have been seeking to improve the status of woman in the community is impressively shown by Miss Susan B. Anthony in an article entitled "Woman's Half Century of Evolution," written to commemorate the services of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the pioneer in the movement and published in the December number of the North American Review. Miss Anthony recalls the hostility and ridicule with which the pulpit, the press and the general public treated the first Woman's Rights convention—an occasion such as would be a veritable commonplace today. She recites some of the provisions of the English common law which determined the legal position and relations of women when that convention was held, and, by contrast with the principles everywhere recognized at the present moment, they read like provisions of a barbaric and prehistoric age. The story told by Miss Anthony is the story of a revolution which has effected itself in almost every detail except the universal realization of woman's suffrage. She thus summarizes the general result of the movement and the ground of her belief that woman will eventually enjoy the privilege of the franchise:

"The effect upon women themselves of these enlarged opportunities in every direction has been a development which is almost regeneration. The capability they have shown in the realm of

higher education, their achievements in the business world, their capacity for organization, their executive power, have been a revelation. To set women back into the limited sphere of 50 years ago would be to arrest the progress of the whole race. Their evolution has been accomplished by corresponding development in the moral nature of man, his ideas of temperance and chastity, his sense of justice, his relations to society. In no department of the world's activities are the higher qualities so painfully lacking as in politics, and this is the only one from which women are wholly excluded. Is it not perfectly logical to assume that their influence would be as beneficial here as it has been everywhere else? Does not logic also justify the opinion that, as they have been admitted into every other channel, the political gateway must inevitably be opened?"

We long ago became accustomed to estimate at their proper news value the headlines of our great city dailies, however flaring and sensational they might be. To many persons, however, the following statements must have come as a genuine surprise: "High School Children of a Strike," "A Thousand Boys and Girls Aid Factory Strikers," "No Support for Striking School Boys," and other words to like effect. Pictures and sketches relative to these youthful strikers occupied a conspicuous position in reputable journals, and now the cartoonists, having taken up the matter, are showing the first of two related pictures, showing in the first, the bent form of the school master peering into the faces of a delegation of boys bearing a transparency with the words, "We want a longer recess," while underneath the picture are the words: "If it has come to this." The second picture is a scene from the nursery, showing "another looking with astonishment at banner held aloft by her little tots and inscribed with the words, 'We want to stay till 8 o'clock. We don't want to go to bed with the chickens.' Below the picture are the words, 'How soon may we expect this?'"

Shades of the Hoosier school master! Baid and all his kindred, no more during defiance of schoolroom law and order marked at best only a passing phase of frontier life, but here is something infinitely more serious than smoking out the teacher by a handful of rowdies; it is the deliberate action of an entire body of students, of our most advanced and cultured youth, turning things into their own hands. It is a new children's crusade, a claiming of social values belonging in the very nature of things, to their elders.

In one instance, in Chicago, the strike hinged upon the employment of a certain teacher; another school came to the conclusion that the supply of drinking water was inadequate, while still a third, in a neighboring city, succeeded in getting the whole town, parents and all, excited on a point of school administration. In no instance can we discover that it was a case of the worst kind of turn-an-impossible claim in the hands of the children, but in each case and in many in behalf of public schools.

Stated in a word, these juvenile strikes indicate that childhood is invading the world of adults. Ten, 20 years before their time, they wish to live through experiences which their elders thought themselves entitled to only by virtue of patient achievement and hard work. The assertion of the immature will, personal "rights," opinions, desires, passions and whims are demanded, as a matter of course. Young America is, apparently becoming more precocious and demonstrative every day.

And who shall say that these things could well be other than? Prodded with all the necessities and many of the superior quality of food, clothing, books, and countless conveniences which prosperous times make possible, our school children take these things naturally enough. Then the school curriculum is so designed as to include as many advanced studies as possible, the whole realm of nature, of art and of literature is ransacked to enrich the schoolroom, while the pupil is daily goaded to make the rich spoil his own. Fresh surprises and new worlds are constantly awaiting his curiosity—no wonder, then, that the pupil goes in a mad rush from mental childhood into the realm of maturity.

But by far the most significant and serious cause that has led up to children's "strikes," is found in the notorious fact that parents have so generally lost all control over their children. The habit of disobedience and wilfulness, first fostered by home, is now communicated to affairs outside the household. We are simply reaping what we have sown. Cause, the absence of wholesome discipline, wise Christian example, unselfishness, and self-denial in the household. Evidently, lovers of their own selves, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than of God. This picture of the effects, from holy writ, is not without its application to our day. So long as the cause continues, the effect must follow.—(Union Signal).

More than a score of the mayors of the leading cities of Illinois have pledged their support to the movement to confer upon tax-paying women the right to vote for town officials and upon tax matters. The tenor of their communications, recently received by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, may be regarded as significant of the general sentiment of the state as endorsing the bill which is to be presented to the legislature at the coming session embodying the proposed reform. Several of the mayors go so far as to favor the unrestricted right of women to vote on all public questions in promoting public improvements, such as tree planting, school decoration, and cleanliness in the various cities throughout the state, but the constant agitation of the Woman Suffrage association and the franchise department of the W. E. T. U. are no small factors therein.—(Union Signal).

Carol of the Heart. Above the din of crowded street, Loud roar of traffic through the day, Above the sound of hurrying feet, Of rumbling wheels along the way, Above the clatter of the gay And idle throng—of gossips old That sit and shiver in the cold—Of bargainers in busy mart: Above them all a song is heard, A song without one spoken word—The song that's singing in the heart.

It may be that a childish voice In merry tones is singing there; It may be that our souls rejoice To see a face that's young and fair, As yet unmarked by care. Such as do older brows reveal, And such as our own spirits feel When we are overborne in part, And only keep our feelings young By listening to the music sung. A low sweet carol, the heart's Bassett Choate, in the Woman's Journal.



CONCERNING FASHIONS

IT IS AN interesting thing to trace a style to its starting point, whether it be in manners or in men. And so it is not surprising that women come in for a vast amount of attention in this particular time of the year, when one must make her choice as to which type of beauty she is best fitted by natural possessions to attain. Time was when the Creator assumed all responsibility concerning the looks of the daughters of earth.

The tilt of the maiden's chin, the set of her head, the swing of her step, were until the end of her days even as she had received them for her birth gift. Good or indifferent, they were hers to keep. Blonde as morning or dusky as night, she must remain as she had been planted. But now all this is changed. A girl has but to choose the style she wishes to adopt from among the number of patterns and then set about making herself over to conform to it.

But the girls are not the only ones affected by art. The Christy man has become as much in evidence as the Gibson girl. Note the clean shaven young gentleman who squares his chin doughtily, whether it is worth squaring or not. And who walks and dresses and conducts himself generally according to the print.

And the fad is a good one, for the artist has built his men on a big and generous plan, and the type has to be attained by a system of fair living and much communion with the out of door weaklings among these men, and that is where, in some respects, art has improved on nature. Any one who can contribute to the beauty and health of the American race is a public benefactor.

Athletic men, strong in body and wholesome in mind, are likely to be honest men. Beautiful women who keep their hearts and thoughts as shining and free from taint as their tender flesh are more than likely to be good women. And so the fashion is a goodly one in every way.

And so it is but a matter of choice for the girl of today to choose her style, and then all she has to do is to live up to it. It will take some time and no little work to straighten a bent back or develop at one and the same time a wide chest and slender body.

But it can be done, and it will bring its own reward for all the care and thought devoted to the transformation. For beauty is a great and noble thing. And the woman who has it has more power for good and more capacity for happiness than any other. "It is twice blessed." It glorifies taking and giving. And what is best of all, it can be acquired.

And for this chance, after fate has set her one-time irrevocable seal upon, there can not be too deep a sense of gratitude toward the ones who have thus stimulated women to make the best of their natural good looks and so attain the graces of the ideals given to them.—(Philadelphia Inquirer).

Embroideries are of all nationalities.

The very latest thing is the opera coat adapted from the sumptuously embroidered Chinese mandarin robes. These coats, slit at the sides, are often mistaken for kimonos. They are attainable by the occidental woman only after the oriental man has cast them aside as worn out, and many a mark of soil and wear attests that they are the genuine thing, writes a foreign fashion authority.

To the wide sleeves are added full chignon and lace puff, which also peep from the opening of the front. Afternoon gowns have been seen lavishly with exquisite embroidery cut from trouser legs that have been worn by Bulgarian princes. Many a dress yoke, vest, panels, collar, and cuffs at which admiring multitudes gazed once ornamented East Indian skirts or undergarments of Zanana women.

For morning wear flannel and silk shirt waists are trimmed with bands taken from worn Persian towels or with borders and corners cut from silk Japanese and Chinese doilies. Among the most elegant oriental effects, however, are applique decorations of bunches of flowers cut from Chinese garments. But of all this class, none other is no magnificent as the old brocade of the Japanese obi, which costs from \$4 to \$10 a yard. They are covered with designs of wisteria, Japanese foliage and strangely interwoven patterns, all harmonious in soft colorings, and many of them enriched with interwoven gold and silver thread.

While entire garments have been made of these obis, they are usually employed to face and trim coats and enter into the designs of elaborate costumes. Not only do gowns and coats show the Oriental style of decoration, but hats are fastened with large oriental pins; purses and card cases are made of old Persian tapestries or Japanese leathers, and oriental jewels and chains find a part in the toilet.

In spite of the drooping effects of shoulders and sleeves which leave unbroken one of the most charming lines of the figure, there is a pronounced tendency in new collars to disregard the curve of the neck. It began last summer in the collar with its turnover of stiff linen and broad circular line, and has developed into a muffled choker, whose upward progress is happily curbed by the ears. Fortunately, it is only to the woman with a long neck that such a style is possible, and to few of them is the fashion a becoming one, says the Interior.

The little turnover collar which began long ago as a modest accessory is taking on new importance. When it appeared on bargain counters many moons ago marked at humble figures its banishment was confidently predicted. But with fall openings it cropped up more elaborate and costly than ever, and in winter displays it figures not only in potent and dappled hues and in exquisite hand-wrought mulls, but in deep shades, embroidered lavishly with colored silks and metallic threads. The colors of the last order are worn over soft silk scarves, the latter plaited in front and tied in a natty bow in the back.

For the girl with deft fingers these are halcyon days, for with a bit of fine



Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walker, Ont.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation. "I tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—MRS. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

fabrics and a few wisps of silk she can accomplish no end of stunning results. Then, too, the multitude of designs in medallions and applications of all sorts offer possibilities that are practically endless.

Tabs and stoles are still to the fore, and stocks with drooping ends are very much liked. For a tailor-made shirt waist, this style, stitched severely and finished with tiny buttons, is particularly useful. Scarfs tied in smart bows or with ends drooping straight, are worn with all sorts of costumes.

For the short neck a plain stock of the same material as the bodice is apt to be most becoming. If, however, a pretty stock to lighten a dull costume is wanted, a deep pointed front is usually best. The wisp of tulle continues in favor and is worn, as best suits its wearer, at the back or front of the neck, or even at the side. The scarf bow, too, is a movable decoration and appears in the front or the back, as best serves the purpose.

A new finish for the evening toilet is rosettes with ends of different lengths, all made of chiffon. Little flowers are fashioned to finish each end. The rosettes also form a flower, giving a very fetching touch. Bunches of these are used at high-necked waists, which are fastened to one side.

Separate waists, like the poor, are always with us, but every year brings its changes.

The complete gown with skirt, bodice and coat is the correct thing just at the moment, yet it need not be all of one material. The idea of having the bodice made in some way that will stamp it as exclusively a part of the costume and not a separate waist to be worn with any skirt is the one which must be kept in mind.

If the skirt is of zibeline too heavy for a bodice, as all zibeline is, then the blouse may be of chiffon of the same color trimmed with some applique design of the material, or made of lace with cloth trimming.

Umbrellas of green, blue and bright red will detract from the somberness of wet streets and drizzling weather during the coming season. Black umbrellas, to relieve the situation, are being made in plain or black and white check joined to the edge by hemstitching. Natural wood handles with sterling silver initials are bidding for favor. Gun metal handles jeweled or inlaid with silver are seen on some of the handsomest umbrellas. The Irish blackthorn without other ornaments than military tassels is liked by the men.



ELEGANT. MOIRE COAT. Long fitted coat, of black moire, very full skirt, loose fronts, back tied with folded band of black chiffon with ruffled ends. The cape is of white broadened velvet, the lining of white satin brocade, with applications of black lace motifs down the fronts. The ruffles are of black killed chiffon edged with narrow black satin ribbon.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.



SLEEPING in among the children. Bright and eager at their play, Come the new year, bright and shining.

Just as gay and dear as they.

Not a trouble yet has fallen On its merry, laughing face, Not a single wrong step taken In its hurrying happy pace.

All the beauty lies before it, Dew and rain and frost and flowers, Flying months and weeks and seasons Woven out of dancing hours.

Grandma's Picket-Guard.

Grandma Wilkins was very sick. The doctor said she must be kept quiet, and everybody went about on tiptoe and spoke in low tones. Winfred looked very sad. He crept softly into the darkened room and laid some flowers on grandma's pillow; but she was too sick to look at them. Soon after he heard his mother say to Kate, the cook, "We must keep the door-bell from ringing if possible."

"I can do something for grandma," thought the little boy. So he sat on the front step, and soon a woman with a book in her hand came to the door.

"Grandma is very sick," said Winfred. "Nobody must ring the bell." The lady smiled, but went away. Soon a man with a satchel came. "Grandma is sick, and mamma doesn't want anything at all," said the boy. All day long people came. It seemed to Winfred that almost everybody had something to sell; but he kept guard and the bell was silent. Kate came to call him to lunch, but Winfred would not leave his post.

"Just bring me a sandwich or something, and I'll eat it here," he said. At last the doctor came again. When he came back he smiled down on Winfred and said: "Well, little picket-guard, your grandma is going to get well, and you have helped to bring about that happy result. You will make a good soldier." Then his mother came out, and took him in her arms and kissed him. "I am quite proud of my brave, unselfish little son," she said. "Now come and have some dinner, and then you may go and see grandma for a moment. She has been asking for you." When Winfred went in on tiptoe, his grandma thanked him with a kiss, and he was a very happy little boy that night.—(Exchange).

THE WOLCOTT PRONUNCIAMENTO.

TWO IMPORTANT political documents were presented to the Republicans of Colorado on Friday.

The first of these was a notice from Representative Frewen, leader of the Wolcott forces in the house, addressed to Chairman Breckenridge of the house elections committee, declaring that unless that committee reported arbitrarily in favor of unseating all the 15 Democratic members from Arapahoe county, and unless the committee reported that the vote on unseating the 15 should be taken as a unit and not on each man separately, the Wolcottites would not vote to seat a single Republican.

And the other was an "Appeal to Republicans," signed by E. O. Wolcott and published in the Denver Republican, urging that "prompt and united action" be taken by the Republicans of the house to throw out the Democratic members from Arapahoe county, or "better still," to enter a caucus upon that matter.

The time is long past when the people of Colorado could feel any surprise at any display of effrontery by Mr. Wolcott, and for that reason it is hardly worth while to call attention to the insolence of this advice.

But it is worth repeating that the only obstacle to united action on the part of the Republican members of the assembly is Mr. Wolcott himself.

The party is under solemn pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be a candidate.

In making himself a candidate, Mr. Wolcott dishonors the party, and if his candidacy could succeed it would destroy the party chances of future success.

The 17 anti-Wolcott members of the house are under most direct and solemn pledges to their constituents that they will not under any circumstances or in any way aid the Wolcott candidacy, and every effort to secure the support or the approval of these men is an insult to their character and an outrage upon their honesty.

Further than that, the honest Republicans of the house have decided that these contest cases shall be tried according to their merits, and that neither the threats of the Democratic anarchists of the senate nor the Wolcott Gangsters of the house shall prevent their doing their duty in this matter.

At the proper time the committee on elections will present its report on the contest cases from Arapahoe and elsewhere.

If the members of that committee are convinced from the testimony presented to them that the Democrats were honestly elected, they will say so.

If they believe that the Democrats whose seats are contested all owe their places to fraud, and that the Republican contestants should be declared elected, they will say so.

If they are convinced that some of the Republicans were honestly elected, and that some of the Democrats were also honestly elected, they will say so.

And then if the Wolcott Gang desires to take the position that it will not vote for Republicans who were elected to the house, because it cannot also secure the seating of Republicans who were not elected, it will have the option of carrying out Mr. Frewen's threat.

Mr. Wolcott's "Appeal," Mr. Frewen's threat, the influence of all the federal office holders summoned to the capital by Brady, and all the lying "news" and manufactured opinions of the Denver Republican and its Cleveland Democratic editor, have not changed the situation in any particular.

The genuine Republicans of the assembly, supported by the great majority of the Republicans of the state, are committed to the policy of justice and the keeping of pledges made to the people.

The events of the past week have only demonstrated more clearly that this policy is the right one.

Against all the manufactured opinion of the machine, the Gangsters and the federal office holders, the real voice of the people has been heard, and the result is that the 17 real Republicans are firmer than ever in their convictions, while the tools and the dupes of the Boss and his Gang are wavering and uncertain as to what they should do.

But there need be no doubt as to what will happen tomorrow.

The report of the committee on elections will be presented on the merits of the case.

It will voice the honest opinion of the members of that committee.

And then whatever the Democrats may do, and whatever the Wolcott Gangsters may do, it is safe to say that the people of Colorado will approve the actions of those legislators who have the courage to present to the people of this state the refreshing novelty of a political party whose main purpose is to do the right thing, to deal justly and to keep their pledges.

MR. WOLCOTT'S RIGHTS AS A CANDIDATE.

UNDER ordinary circumstances any member of any political party has an unquestioned right to appear as a candidate for any office in the gift of that party and to make as strong a contest for that position as himself and his friends can accomplish by honorable means.

But at the present time a considerable number of the Republican members of the assembly have pledged their constituents that under no circumstances will they vote for Mr. Wolcott, or assist his candidacy or enter a caucus at which his candidacy is to be considered.

The Republican party has given pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be sent to the senate, and it is owing to these pledges that the state, the legislative and the congressional tickets were successful in the last election.

The party was defeated in 1900 because Mr. Wolcott was then an open and pronounced candidate, and the party was successful in 1902 because he himself said he was not a candidate, and because he kept out of the state and out of the campaign during its progress.

Mr. Wolcott cannot be elected without wanton violation of individual and party pledges to the people, and his election certainly would be most injurious to the party interests.

Mr. Wolcott does not rely upon a fair hearing of his case to decide his candidacy, but he is trying to win by a manufactured public sentiment, by subsidized newspapers and by all the corrupt and dishonorable methods of machine politics.

Under such circumstances Mr. Wolcott, if he is a sincere Republican, and if he has any regard for the honor and welfare of this state, has no right to be a candidate.

Under such circumstances his candidacy is an insult to the honor of the people, and an outrage upon intelligence of the genuine Republicans whom he is trying to entrap and to mislead.

The latest argument in favor of the election of a United States senator by direct vote of the people is yesterday's political proceedings in Denver. And the next one will be tomorrow's.

THE OBSTACLE TO REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE REPORT of the elections committee of the house has been received and the house has acted upon its recommendations. In addition to the majority report, there were two minority reports, but the house decided to approve none of them. The Republican majority favored the unseating of seven Democrats. The Republican minority recommended the unseating of 17 Democrats. The Democratic members favored the unseating of no Democrats.

The house decided to unseat six Democrats, including the two from Las Animas county and the four Arapahoe "float" representatives.

Whatever question there may have been in regard to the single member from Arapahoe county who was selected for expulsion from his seat, there can be no reasonable doubt that the evidence submitted to the committee was sufficient to justify the conclusion that the two Democrats from Las Animas and the four Arapahoe "floats" were not honestly elected and that the decision of the people was actually in favor of their Republican competitors.

It was therefore the duty of the legislature to approve the action of the committee recommending that the Democrats be unseated and that the Republicans be put in their places, and it will be welcome news to Republicans throughout the state that neither factional strife nor the threats of Democratic leaders were sufficient to prevent this just and wise action.

Nor need it be feared that the Democrats will be able to use this action in such a way as to promote their party's interests. The threat to expel Republican senators against whom farcical contests have been instituted may, or may not, have been a bluff, but whatever the Democrats may do, the people of the state will find a way to make their will known and to approve the party that has stood for honesty and justice in dealing with such partisan questions.

The result of the action of the house in these contest cases leaves the Republicans with the narrow majority of two votes on joint ballot.

The Republican party can elect a Republican senator if its members will stand together and act in accordance with the will of their constituents and for the good of the party.

The main obstacle to this much-desired result is the presence as a candidate of one for whom a considerable number of Republican legislators are solemnly pledged not to vote, one who cannot be elected under any circumstances, and one upon whom must mainly rest the failure to choose a Republican senator—if that should be the final outcome.

With Edward O. Wolcott out of the race, the Republicans could agree upon a candidate.

How long will Edward O. Wolcott cling to the Addicks policy, and stand in the way of Republican success?

A WELL-GROUNDED PROTEST.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the headquarters of the American Humane association, calling public attention to a bill which has already passed the national house of representatives and is now pending in the senate.

This bill amends the present law by extending from 28 to 40 hours the length of time for which live stock may be confined in cars without food, water or rest.

The humane association protests against the proposed change not only because of its inhumanity, but also on account of the positive danger to public health which arises from the sale of animals for food, when their condition at the time of their being slaughtered is such as to make them positively unfit for food uses.

As the present law provides that "when animals are carried in cars in which they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply," it would seem that there is no good reason for changing its provisions, and we do not believe that public sentiment will approve the relaxing of restrictions that have been proved to be necessary by countless cases of gross cruelty and wanton indifference to the interests of the public in the matter of healthful food.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RECENT events in Venezuela have made it more evident than before that the relations of this country to the republics of South America, and to the nations of Europe in connection therewith, will continue to be an important part of our foreign policy for many years to come.

If it were a simple matter of asserting our rights, according to what we believe to be reasonable, the affair would not be so difficult. But unfortunately we have to contend on the one side with the prejudices or ignorance of the South Americans and on the other with the prejudices and the willful blindness of the Europeans.

It is admitted by all who discuss the matter that the Monroe doctrine is not only an essential part of the foreign policy of the United States, but it is also a principle of universal acceptance by our people. Whatever party is in power the United States will stand by the Monroe doctrine, and practically the entire people will go to any lengths in war or in peace to secure the observance of the principles embodied in it.

The United States will not allow European nations to consider this hemisphere an open field for colonization, it will not permit them to extend their systems of government here, and it will not permit them to oppress American republics without reason and justice.

That this frank avowal of our determination is a dangerous one cannot be denied. It is a provocation to trouble makers, and it will continue to serve as a text for magazine writers and others, who will point out that it is not a part of "international law," and that the United States is unwarranted in making such a declaration.

Nevertheless it is the position that has been assumed by the United States, and the frank avowal of it tends toward peace rather than toward war. It is certainly better that European nations should know our position than that they should be ignorant of it, and certainly no European power need get into trouble through lack of knowledge on the subject.

And the recent events in Venezuela have shown that while there is a constant danger of complications in this matter, none of the powers of Europe under present conditions has any desire to seek a quarrel with the United States. Before beginning their movement against Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany were both very careful to inform the government at Washington that they had no intention of seizing Venezuelan territory or establishing a permanent occupation there.

American friendship is too valuable and American hostility too dangerous to warrant a trial of the matter. The European powers, singly or together, might establish a territorial seizure in South America by force, but there is nothing in South America to make it worth while for them to do so in the face of the opposition of the United States.

HOW ST. PIERRE PERISHED.

THE RECENT reports of the scientists who have visited Martinique since the great disaster of May 8, 1902, present some very interesting facts in regard to the disaster in which nearly 30,000 persons lost their lives.

Mr. George Kennan and others have presented the subject with all the ability of experienced correspondents, and Dr. Angelo Hellprin has told his observations in a recently published book which suggests a theory of the disaster that appears to be eminently reasonable.

It appears that a new crater was formed on the side of the mountain nearest to St. Pierre, and on the morning of the disaster the internal forces of the mountain produced an explosion which blew out the floor of the crater, and threw it, together with a vast mass of cinders, pebbles, ashes and steam, high into the air. Immediately below this more solid matter, it is suggested there was a gaseous mass confined under high pressure and intensely hot, consisting chiefly of air and steam, with some small amount of sulphurous gas. In the throat of the volcano its only avenue of expansion was upward, lifting the rocks and other material. But as soon as the throat was cleared, it found an easier way of escape to the side and away from the mountain. At the same time there was presumably a sudden expansion or explosion of this gaseous mass, away from the mountain and between the earth's surface below and the heavier ashes and steam above.

This puff of hot wind and steam was shot at St. Pierre as from the mouth of a cannon. Its temperature is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and its velocity at from 75 to 125 miles an hour. It combined the destructive force of a cyclone and a steam blast. It needed no poisonous gas to complete its work, for it killed instantly. It left in St. Pierre only two living men from among 30,000. It piled stone walls and iron beams in shapeless ruins. It tore clothing from bodies, it burned clothing from bodies, and in some cases it burned bodies beneath clothing leaving the fabric uninjured. It swept down upon the sea and set ships on fire, burning their crews upon their decks.

In the great disaster of May 8 few were left to tell the story of what had happened or to describe their sensations. Except the two already mentioned the witnesses were necessarily somewhat outside of the direct line of the blast, for no one could encounter that and live, and the two owed their lives to exceptional shelter. But twice thereafter similar hot blasts swept down the mountain, once wreaking destruction to the northeast and later on August 30 destroying the villages to the south including Morne Rouge, which had seemed miraculously saved from the great explosion. The fatal effects of the latter outbursts were sufficiently evident both upon life and edifices, but there was a better chance to judge of the phenomena in their details. And so far as could be judged these were entirely similar to those of the great explosion: a wind of cyclonic violence, an intense heat that scorched flesh and vegetation but showed no flame, the absence of sulphurous or other fumes, and a feeling of suffocation presumably due to burning air in the lungs and throat.

So far as we know, no such kind of volcanic destruction had been reported previous to the Mt. Pelee disaster, but the eruption of hot air may serve to explain some things in former explosions that have puzzled historians and scientists. At Pompeii, for instance, it has always been a matter of surprise that the slow-falling ashes should have overwhelmed men who appeared to be engaged in their ordinary avocations, but the steam blast would account for these things and it would no longer be necessary for the student to choose between the admirable discipline and the plumb-foolishness of the Roman soldier who stood at his post while the ashes slowly covered him, because no one had sent him orders to quit.

THE SENATE "REVOLUTIONS."

THE EVIL EFFECTS of subordinating public interests to selfish personal ambitions, and of relying upon the arbitrary and unseemly advice of outside politicians were shown in the senate Monday and yesterday.

The Democratic senators were lashed into removing two Republicans without a shadow of reasonable excuse. These two Republicans had the largest majorities of any Republican senators, and it was only through the influence of outside bad advice and not because of the honest convictions of Democratic senators that this was done.

And there was just as little excuse for the arbitrary acts of Lieutenant Governor Haggott, who should have trusted the Republican members of the senate to solve the difficulty and to defend themselves in an orderly way from the injury with which they were threatened. Instead of doing this he lent himself to the bad advice of A. M. Stevenson and others who are always the fomenters of strife and the advocates of radical and dangerous methods, and as a result was drawn into a position of undoubted illegality and danger.

These revolutionary methods may command a temporary applause from thoughtless spectators and are always endorsed by the selfish schemers whose plans they favor, but they are infallibly condemned by the sober judgment of the people, who can always be trusted to approve orderly and legal methods of procedure, and to rebuke and to punish properly those who stand for disorder and arbitrary courses of action.

THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

THE SHOOTING of Editor Gonzales by Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina was the outcome of a political quarrel. Personally these two men had no enmity, but the editor had opposed the politician in a way that could only be justified by extreme partisanship, and months afterward the politician shot the editor down on the street without the sign of an immediate excuse.

There are, fortunately, few states in the union where partisanship is carried to such extreme lengths as it is in South Carolina and few where public affairs are controlled by men of the Tillman stamp. But this cold blooded murder may serve as an illustration of the evils of extreme partisanship in a much wider field than the limits of a single state. Personal enmity, vituperation, misrepresentation and lawbreaking are the ordinary results of partisanship carried to extremes.

But while there are few Americans who will condone the shooting of a political enemy in cold blood, or approve the bribing of a legislature, there are too many who are disposed to commend the spirit of narrow partisanship, and who are ready to excuse even grave offenses against the laws upon the ground that the other side is ready to do things quite as bad, if not worse.

The American people needs to cultivate the spirit of honorable partisanship, to remember that there are honest, patriotic and well-meaning men in all parties, and above all to keep in greater prominence the principle that the object of party existence is the public welfare, and that party advantage should never be made an excuse for any action that is dangerous or dishonorable to the general interests of the people and the state.

The following clipping taken from the Cornishman, published at Penzance, England, and reprinted in the current issue of the Mining Reporter, will no doubt be of interest to everyone connected with the Cripple Creek district:

"A Gigantic Undertaking—One of the most gigantic mining operations ever undertaken is about to be carried out at Cripple Creek, Colorado. A tunnel, no less than 14 miles in length, is to be bored, in order that the minerals may be brought through and forwarded to the coast. The real advantage will be that the ore will then be able to pass from the mine to the port over a comparatively level plane of transit, whereas now the mineral has to be transported over the range of mountains."

It would be hardly fair to term the above a sample of English knowledge of American geography, but in its ignorance of conditions in Colorado and particularly Cripple Creek, it is a gem. The tunnels made or making in the district are and will be of inestimable benefit and will effect a considerable saving in the transportation of ore, but no 14-mile tunnel is projected nor is the shipping of ore to the coast contemplated. However, it is possible an equal ignorance of Cripple Creek exists nearer home than Cornwall.

The transatlantic steamship service has reached such a point that the big ships are expected to arrive with almost as much regularity as railroad trains. A few years ago a delay of a few days was accepted as a matter of course, and would hardly have been noticed outside of the circle especially interested. And by the way, wouldn't it have been better business for this company to have done something else than have sent the St. Louis to sea with a big shipload of passengers in the stormy season and with boilers that were well known to be defective?

When the Hague arbitration tribunal was established it appeared likely that several years might pass before it had anything to do, and the general opinion was that its sessions would be infrequent and occasional. But if present conditions continue, the Hague tribunal will soon find itself compelled to continuous sessions, even if it does not, like the United States supreme court, get several years behind its work.

When President Castro calls a meeting of the Caracas chamber of commerce and suggests that a certain amount be subscribed to meet public necessities, there seems to be no trouble in getting the money, and even those who are least public spirited are ready to contribute their share. After all a dictatorship has its compensations.

The Profits in Land Investments.

When the pioneer first had the courage to leave the eastern forests and make himself a home on the limitless prairies that lay with their fertile acres toward the setting sun, he gave little heed to methods of cultivation. So fat and fertile was the soil that he continued to plow, sow and reap crops from his broad acres from year to year, expecting that the same process would continue without limit. He either bought his land at nominal price from a generous government or obtained it as a free gift for tillage and occupancy. It is now some years since choice lands adapted to making homes and accessible to markets, have been available for the land seeker. If a man wished land for a farm he must buy of someone who already had secured a title to it.

It is a well-known fact that with few exceptions the methods of cultivation of the first settlers were slovenly and wasteful. With a large number of acres and but small capital invested, they did not feel the effect of this system. Naturally, when the second man came he had to invest a larger sum of money in the same acres and to make even he must secure larger returns from the soil. To do this he was compelled to use better methods of cultivation. He put more money into fences, stock, tools and buildings. He necessarily had to cultivate the waste places and harvest all the crops grown. The question asked by any new comer to "Colorado" was, "What land is worth. Real estate values like those of other property are governed by what can be got out of it."

The price of land is governed entirely by what it will produce and for what the product can be sold. The relative value of the product in comparison with other sections largely determines the price of the profitable investment. Under a practical system of irrigation, failure is out of the question. Two other important items, quantity and quality of product, are subject to the will of the farmer himself and will be superior or inferior as his cultivation determines. When a man plants a crop, there is usually little question about the harvest. The most important factor comes in the disposal of the product. There is usually a certain and stable market. Alfalfa hay has always sold readily and at good prices when the cost of raising is considered. The livestock markets have for the most part been remunerative. The mutton product is no exception, for the fame of Colorado is almost world-wide. The honey output never fully supplies the demand and the same may be said in regard to poultry, dairy products and garden vegetables.

With these facts and figures in view the question is indeed difficult to answer. At \$40 to \$80 an acre, and will pay for itself in one or two years and the owner will realize from 50 to 100 per cent. on his investment, yet some people when told the price of land previous to investigation, will be astonished at what they consider unreasonable figures, when in fact capital is seeking investment everywhere at 10 per cent. and lower rates. The honest proof that \$250 to \$400 an acre is not beyond reason in some sections, certainly there is no better investment anywhere than a Colorado farm.—(Field and Farm.

AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTION.

The unexampled demand in the United States for manufactures of iron and steel, to which allusion has frequently been made of late, is illustrated by the statistics of the importation of iron and steel manufactures just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics; these figures cover 11 months of the year 1902 and show that the importations during that time were more than double the figures of the corresponding months of the preceding year and indicate that for the full calendar year 1902 the total value of iron and steel imports was fully \$40,000,000, or more than in any year in a full decade.

The iron and steel manufacturers of the United States have prior to themselves upon their ability to fully supply the home market and produce a considerable surplus for exportation. That they were making great gains in this direction until the exceptional demand of recent years, is evidenced from the fact that imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1891 had amounted to \$67,000,000 in 1892, and in 1893 to \$53,000,000. In 1891, had steadily fallen since the latter date until they were only \$12,000,000 in 1899. In 1900, however, there was a slight increase but the figures of 1902, as already indicated, will exceed those of any year since 1891. This increase is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the pig iron production and the steel production generally in the United States was far greater in the year 1902 than in any preceding year, the total production of pig iron being estimated at fully 17,500,000 tons, against 15,875,000 in 1901, which was the highest figure ever recorded prior to 1902.

The increase in imports occurs in practically all classes of iron and steel manufactures. Pig iron increased from a million and a half to nearly \$3,000,000 in value; ingots, blooms and bars from a little over \$1,000,000 to over \$7,000,000 and machinery from \$2,718,000 to \$3,831,000. In a single item, the value of the imports has increased by \$1,113,000 in the 11 months being \$3,831,000 against \$4,594,786, and the quantity 120,000,000 pounds in 1902, against 150,000,000 in the same months of 1901.

The following table shows the importation of principal articles of iron and steel manufactures and iron ore in the 11 months ending with November, 1902, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1901 and 1902:

	11 months ending Nov. 1901.	11 months ending Nov. 1902.
Pig iron	\$1,496,354	\$8,995,023
Ingots, blooms, bars, etc.	\$1,209,929	\$7,261,622
Machinery	\$2,718,545	\$3,831,738
Tin plates, torne plates, etc.	\$4,594,786	\$3,803,426
Iron ore	\$1,622,262	\$2,363,509
Cutlery	\$1,578,755	\$1,557,955
Bar iron	\$1,021,009	\$1,154,734
Railway bars	\$1,021,009	\$1,433,538
Scrap iron and steel	\$15,604	\$124,400
Firerams	\$1,012,698	\$933,374
Wire rods and wire	\$75,296	\$88,906
Wire and articles therefrom	\$41,060	\$57,768
Sheet, plate and taggers iron	\$37,126	\$47,283
Needles	\$370,291	\$367,644
Shotgun barrels	\$73,278	\$24,929
Hoop, band or scroll	\$116,599	\$122,317
Chains	\$48,952	\$74,097
Anvils	\$30,878	\$50,770
All other	\$1,572,562	\$7,119,615
Total	\$19,731,124	\$39,120,470

A Doll's Remarkable Journey.

Columbia, one of the most charming of the many dolls making up the "International collection," is the "doll" of the nation, calls her hundreds of friends of all nations and countries, including many that are rare, historic, or perhaps very quaint and old, has done what many persons would have never done—she has been around the world, and has just returned from her long travels.

Her appearance, "bag and baggage," was a great surprise to her owners, for Columbia, in her travels around the world, had not been heard from for nearly a year, except that a postal card was sent in from Ceylon, Ceylon, India, in October. She has changed in size somewhat since leaving Boston, two years and nine months ago, but this is owing largely to the number of bags and trunks with which she is covered. She also brings her own diary and a book in which the friends she has made along the way have written, all of which is most interesting.

As Columbia's mission was for charity, it was requested that she receive no presents and that no money for exhibits be given to the charity. When she was exhibited, when native children, however, in far away lands pleaded to give out of their simple treasures for "good luck," or that she might not forget them, they were not refused. She also brings her own diary and a book in which the friends she has made along the way have written, all of which is most interesting.

It will be remembered that this doll was sent from the International doll collection by the Adams Express company free of charge, starting from Tremont temple on April 12, 1902, and, by courtesy of the company and its agents, she visited many cities of the West, from Boston to Denver, where she was taken in charge by Wells, Fargo Express company. After a visit among the Indians, she was at various places on the Pacific coast from Alaska to Mexico for one year, making a tour of exhibition for the benefit of children's charities, visiting hospitals and homes for children, who can never lose their interest in her and will be glad to know that she has arrived back in Boston safe and sound.

She has been most ably cared for, which is somewhat of a wonder because she was not under any one person's special care. There are no express companies beyond the sea, so the little Sam took Columbia in the transport of the ship to the islands. She has been a "deadhead," for there was no other way by which her passport could be read. A teacher from Colorado Springs kindly took her in charge and she was in the different islands for about a year.

She has visited China, Spain, Africa, and many other places. Last October she was taken on board of the United States transport McCallan and came by the way of the Mediterranean and Suez to New York. Columbia, who has been a "deadhead," for there was no other way by which her passport could be read. A teacher from Colorado Springs kindly took her in charge and she was in the different islands for about a year.

After her long journey, she has been a "deadhead," for there was no other way by which her passport could be read. A teacher from Colorado Springs kindly took her in charge and she was in the different islands for about a year.

Fuel Stimulants.

From time to time preparations are placed on the market that are said to make fuel burn more heat when the substance is added according to directions. It is said that a large railway company purchased several thousand dollars' worth of one of these mixtures about three years ago for use in its locomotives. The results of the mixture were so good that the company has since purchased several thousand dollars' worth of one of these mixtures about three years ago for use in its locomotives. The results of the mixture were so good that the company has since purchased several thousand dollars' worth of one of these mixtures about three years ago for use in its locomotives.

"Saves Half Your Coal Bills. Prevents smoke, consumes coal gas, soot and cinders; keeps boiler-tubes, pipes, chimneys clean; makes poor coal do the service of good coal and is equally effective with hard or soft coal. The best and cheapest coal consumer in the world."

"Coal treated with — will burn more freely and at the same time last much longer, because more combustible matter is burned."

As the ingredients are used are worth \$1.31 per hundredweight, while the profit is evidently \$78.69 out of every \$90. As to the stimulating or fertilizing effect of the mixture, we are assured by the Engineering News that they exist only in the imagination of the promoters. Another "fuel-saver" is said by its manufacturers to act by supplying quantities of free oxygen to the fire, thus making the combustion more perfect. The fact of the mixture already quoted shows that the best supply of oxygen is to be found in the air, and that even if the compound in question "could be obtained for nothing, and if were really solid oxygen, 2,567 pounds of the mixture would have to be added in order to produce the same effect as a proper supply of air." If the views of this writer are correct, those who try to "stimulate" their fires with other materials than fuel and air are wasting time and money.

Disraeli's Maiden Speech.

A letter which the late Earl of Russell wrote to Miss Disraeli just 56 years ago, to maiden to a day, in reference to the maiden speech which he delivered in the house of commons on the previous evening is included in a collection of similar documents which is to be dispersed next week in London. The great statesman rose very late, but at the request of his party and with the full sanction and approbation of Sir Robert Peel, and in his own exact idea of what occurred, I state at once that my debut was a failure, so far as that I could not succeed in gaining an opportunity of saying what I intended, but the failure was not occasioned by any lack of success on my part, but by the physical power of my adversaries. I can give you no idea how bitter, how factious, how unfair they were."

In another letter 10 days later he wrote:

"I spoke again last night, and with complete success. The right bill was delivered in the house of commons, but the cabinet ministers and officials were there and all our principal men. I was received with the utmost attention."

In a third communication, describing the scene in the lobby at the queen's coronation, Disraeli wrote somewhat piquantly:

"Lord Melbourne looked very awkward and uncouth with his coronet cocked over his nose, his robes up to his feet, and holding the great sword of state like a butcher."—(London Telegraph.)

E. T. JEFFERY, President,	ROSELL HARRISON, Vice Pres.
Denver, Colo.	and Gen. Mgr. St. Louis, Mo.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager,	A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr.,
Denver, Colo.	Denver, Colo.
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen Traffic	S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and
Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.	Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

MINES AND STATE MINING NEWS.

DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING

OF BEN HUR CO. IS CALLED.

Notice has been sent to the stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company, calling a deferred annual meeting at the office of the company, Monday, February 16 at 12 o'clock, noon. The meeting is called for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Accompanying the call are the reports of the officers for the year just closed. The reports of the superintendent and treasurer are printed below:

Superintendent's Report.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 16, 1903. To the Stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling Company:

I beg to herewith submit the following concise report of the development work accomplished on the Little King and Queen lodes, located on Gold Hill, Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county, during the past year, and the property of your company under development.

Work was commenced September 1, 1901, by the installation of engine house, blacksmith shop and other surface improvements necessary to prosecute work on the property. Operations have continued for about 12 months, during which time a shaft was sunk to a depth of 600 feet, the dimensions of which were 4½x9 feet in the clear, timbered with square sets throughout. Four stations were set in this shaft at intervals of 100 feet, beginning at the 200-foot point, and station sets were put in, but no drifting was done until a depth of 600 feet was attained. When this point was reached, and as anticipated before work was commenced, the north and south veins were encountered and drifts were driven on the vein both north and south. The south drift is run 90 feet on the vein. At a point 20 feet south from the shaft some good values were encountered, but unfortunately, only in small seams. On the foot wall and in an upraise made for 30 feet good values continued but not in paying quantities and the ore could not be mined at a profit. At a point 40 feet south from the shaft a small cross vein was cut, but after drifting on this vein for 26 feet, only low values were found. A drift was run north on the main vein 162 feet, this vein varying in width from 3 to 6 feet, but carrying no ore of shipping grade. At a point 50 feet north of the shaft another cross vein was cut running northeast and after drifting on 166 feet, the vein was found to be varying from 2 to 5 feet wide for 30 feet from intersection, some good values were encountered and several small seams assaying from \$20 to \$300 gold per ton were cut. An upraise was made for 24 feet and a winze sunk to the level of the shaft. The main vein streak was so narrow and the formation so extremely hard, it could not be worked profitably. Short cross-cuts were driven at various intervals in both the hanging wall and this vein; 70 feet north of the shaft on the main vein a cross-cut was also driven to the west for a distance of 85 feet. This resulted in the cutting of a basalt dike 20 feet from which some good assays were taken, but in this dike the values were irregular and not sufficiently encouraging to continue work on the surface improvements erected, the amount of work done during the operation of your property was as follows:

Shafts 600 feet
Cross-cuts 44 feet
Upraises 115 feet
Winzes 12 feet
Stations 4

During the last year a number of leases were granted on different blocks of the property and considerable amount of development work was accomplished, but no ore was shipped, although the aggregate amount of development work done by said lessees amounted to something in excess of 400 feet. A number of applications for leases on the property are now being considered and one block is leased and in active operation, and although new veins are being discovered and good assays obtained, as yet ore in paying quantities has not been shipped. Leases on the property will be granted from time to time as circumstances and conditions may indicate.

John E. Phillips,
Vice President and Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report.

Colorado Springs, January 15, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report, Oct. 20, 1898 \$1,009.06
Received from sale of 10,000 shares of treasury stock 1,681.25
Received from notes payable 3,500.00
Received from royalties on gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, and steel 247.00
Received from royalties on gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, and steel 624.39
Received from sundries 113.59—28,516.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense account of superintendent of Queen shaft, including equipment installed \$21,539.38
General expense 1,000.52
Legal expense 1,000.52
Taxes 329.61
Surveying and patent 51.59
Expenses of transportation 294.00
Interest 115.00
Royalties on gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, and steel 103.35
Stationery 900.00
Colorado Springs Mining 116.75—29,525.53
Cash on hand Jan. 15, '0302

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable \$4,000.00
Interest 162.50
Salary and office expense from Nov. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903 \$1.10
Taxes, 1900, interest and penalty, approximately 1,200.00
Taxes, 1901, interest and penalty, approximately 622.68
Taxes, 1902 229.93
Total \$2,961.21

JERRY JOHNSON OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 17.—Shipments from the Jerry Johnson property are now amounting to about 130 tons of ore a month, which gives them a return of \$100 to \$150 in gold. This tonnage is being made by two sets of lessees, who are doing considerable work, and pushing development as fast as possible. Lessee Wider and others, operating the Pullin shaft, is now sinking an additional 100 feet, which when completed will give them a total depth of 400 feet. Besides they are stopping from the 300-foot level on a vein four feet of good grade ore. Fogleman and others are operating through the old Raine shaft, from which an enormous quantity of ore was shipped a few years ago. This set of lessees is stopping in the 225-foot level, and breaking in the neighborhood of 20 inches of \$100 ore. Drifting is in progress in this same level and the lessees push development as rapidly as possible.

Managers of the Jerry Johnson property are now sinking a few more shafts, and the property is being developed as fast as possible.

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The Jerry Johnson

THE WHITE DOVE OF PEACE IS HOVERING NEAR SENATE CHAMBER

to the Gazette.
 Denver, Colo. Jan. 20.—First vote for
 United States senator:
 Teller, 50. Vail, 27; Goudy, 17;
 100th reg. D. Dixon, 5; Springer, 1.
 Forthright, 1.
 This vote was cast as follows:
 Vote of the Republican senate:
 For Wolcott—Campbell, De
 reaman, Montgomery, Newell,
 and Perkins, Twombly—8.
 For Howbert—Cormforth, Owen—2.
 For Goudy—Dick, Emfing, Elliott, Mc
 Donald—4.
 For Springer—Drake—1.
 For Drake—Farwell, Pryor—2.
 For Northcutt—Wood—1.
 Vote in the Democratic senate:
 For Teller—Adams, Conesjö; Adams,
 Canaphoe; Bailey, Ballinger, Bel
 lackley, Clayton, Copp, Graves, Grif
 fin, Hallett, Hill, Hughes, Healy, Born
 den, Kennedy, Lewis, Moore, Bor
 is, Rush, Solomondridge, Taylor, War
 est—25.
 Detailed excused.
 McGuire recalled in the house:
 For Telford, Delaney, Dinker
 man, Haskins, Kelley, Kneisel, Ly
 n, Madden, Marron, McArthur, Mc
 Dougal, MacKenzie, Moler, Morris, Mul
 len, Murto, Pace, Paul, Rubie, Smith
 and White—25.

Hubbs, Taylor.—
Hubs, J. W., Dulin, Fleming, Frewer,
Hoyt, J. W., Hovey, J. W., Keene,
Kendall, M., Kellogg, J. W., Messervy,
Morgan, Richmond, Ryan, Stephen, Van
Wagon, Warner.—18.
For Goudy.—Breckenridge, Cook,
Church, Cooper, Davis, Kirbridge, Cook,
L. Naugle, J. W., Watson, White,
Wright.—19.
For Miller.—Mr. Speaker:—13.
For Howbert.—Attkin, Dolph, Garcia,
Gill, Riley, Scahen.—8.
For Dixon.—Kinsey, Slawson, Shire,
Smith.—2.

Features of the Day.

Probably never in the history of Colorado has so much stood face to face with so much right over the spoils of office as to-day while the contest over the election of the next United States senators is being conducted. So bitter has this war become that there were three separate bodies working to-day, and a total of 108 votes were cast, whereas the constitution provides for only 100. The contest was so keenly waged that night continued today with the same officials presiding. During the early morning, both were content to carry different sides of the same room in the transaction of business by each not seeming to interfere with the other. But the other body, composed of the members of the next United States senate-elect, drew near, the Republicans in the senate chamber decided to join their Republican brethren who had been clamoring in vain for admission at the front door since they were elected by the minority last night, so every fledgling Republican in the senate chamber, but to the Republican, to ballot.

The Democratic senators are still in session of the chamber and say they will stay there until the time arrives for a joint ballot at 12 o'clock tomorrow morning. They are not so desirous of going to the house as the Republicans, and the time is whiled away in transacting a little business, playing whist, watching the clock and adopting joint memorials, memorializing Congress for a grant of money for the purpose of providing that the United States senators shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. They state that at 12 o'clock tomorrow they will go to the house, where they will demand admission for the purpose of jointly balloting for a senator.

The Republican senators are holding their sessions in the lieutenant governor's rooms. They are not so desirous of going to the house as the Democrats, and are compelled to remain in continuous session. They also state that they will go to the house at 12 o'clock tomorrow and present themselves for the purpose of balloting for a senator.

For full details, see another page.

The Beauty Show.

Outside of the senate chamber and scattered through every room except the one occupied by the Republican senators are stationed members of a gang of rough-looking citizens who have gathered the side lines of a Larimer street polling place on election day. Interposed among them are a large number of regular policemen dressed in citizens' clothes, whose duty it is to preserve order. Both the senators and the roughs are clearly the other party responsible for the bringing of the Larimer street men to the capitol, and that they are for the purpose of assisting the others in time of trouble. Doubtless it will never be known just how responsible for their being there, the roughs should occur, and it is difficult to which faction they throw their assistance.

During the latter part of the afternoon the Democratic senate went into the committee of the whole, and passed the second reading the appropriation bill for the support of the state government at the next general assembly. This is the first measure to pass second reading in either house.

over in the house things were serene and quiet as could be imagined. Extra sessions were taken to guard against the possibility of the coming of officers throughout the lobby, cloak rooms and galleries and the observance of a strict rule of admitting no one not qualified for admission. But this proved unnecessary. The members conducted the business quickly and in an orderly manner. Sixty-three bills were introduced and after the afternoon session the contents of which cover practically every conceivable subject imaginable. All expectations that the house would unseat any more members proved groundless as nothing of the sort was attempted. Governor Peabody's Position. In the morning all eyes are turned to Governor Peabody, watching to see what he will do for fear he will stir up all out of the trouble. He did not let out the state militia, preferring to allow the senators to settle the matter among themselves. He is quoted on the same matter as follows: "I am the governor of the whole people and not a subservient to any clique of my political party, and will be guided by the law and constitution in doing this." This side of the senate should be recognized.

"Because a few people in my party go wild," continued the governor, "is no reason why I should go wild. If this is so, I should be treated coolly and calmly, as I am sure the trouble will be avoided. There is no occasion for doing this. What over such a thing. Frightening reports have been circulated, but I see no occasion for such great alarm."

What part of the senate will you
"graze?"

"I don't know. I will be advised on
at that point by attorneys. Several law-
yers are looking up the law on the ques-
tion now. I will be guided absolutely by
the law. In my executive capacity I am
impartial. Of course, all the things
leading up to the split will have to be
considered in connection with the law
and will be given due weight. I don't
tend to act arbitrarily. When I confer
with my counsel I will be better able
to state my position.

"I have not been asked to call out the
troops. I don't contemplate calling it
out. I have not told any officer or offi-
cer of the guard to stand prepared to
suppress any call. I think the Colorado

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, June 20.—As was predicted this morning, the outcome of the vote will probably be the renunciation of the duly elected membership by the publishers and 48 Democrats, the balance of power.

At a late hour tonight it was ascertained that the result of the session with this end in view, and result of the vote.

The house meantime is virtuously at peace with itself and the world, and the seemingly squabble of the supper hour held a five-minute session Thursday at 2 p. m. This vote was adjourned until 10 o'clock to be construed as a notice to the present session to enter a joint session until the triumph of the day.

The two belligerent parties in the field throughout the day. This evening adjourned until tomorrow morning. Democrats continued their session until 11 o'clock, but is not reached adjourned from day to day, the Republican journal for meals and sleep, and a practically continuous session, eating a dinner.

It is understood that Governor's senate controversy, nor be drawn

National guard too disgraced a body to do police duty, and that is all that is

required. There is no occasion for bayonets. I think that the police can keep order."

J. J. J.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 20.—The continuous session of the senate, beginning the 19th at 10 a. m., came to an end this morning, shortly before 10 o'clock.

Both Democratic and Republican senators appeared in high good humor, after their all night session, although the majority of them showed the loss of sleep.

The lieutenant governor appeared in the chamber shortly before 10 o'clock. Senator McDonald arose and made a motion to adjourn. The motion was put to the Republicans by Lieutenant Governor Haggott, the Democrats demanding a roll call. The Republicans voted "aye" and the lieutenant governor declared the motion carried, and the senate adjourned.

The Republican senators then proceeded to read, paying no further attention to the proceedings, while the Democrats proceeded with the roll call on the motion, all of those present voting "nay." The motion to adjourn was declared lost by the Democrats. Senator Seldomridge arose and having failed to receive recognition by the lieutenant governor addressed the president of the senate, saying: "I am desiring a pal-

Senator Adams asked Lieutenant Governor Hargett if he would recognize Senator Selmonridge and upon the former's replying emphatically that he would not, Senator Adams declared that he would call the senate to order.

The call being taken, further proceedings under it were dispensed with, and Senator Ward then addressed the lieutenant governor, who refused to recognize him. He then addressed W. H. Adams, president pro tem, moving that the senate adjourn until 10:10 o'clock Tuesday, January 20, 1903. The motion being put by Senator Adams, the Democrats voted aye and the Republicans nays, and the senate adjourned.

A Fresh Start.

At 10:10 o'clock the Democratic senate was called to order by Senator Adams. Prayers were read by the chaplain, and the roll called showed that the Republicans were steadfast in their determination to take part only in the senate organization.

ed by them last night. The Democrats proceeded with the reading of the constitution, but the determination not to yield one inch of their respective positions was evident in every action of both organizations in the senate all morning. Some lively scenes occurred during the morning, the first one occurring while the constitution was being announced. The senator in business could be transacted so long as there were armed men in the ante-rooms and corridors who were kept there for the purpose of intimidating the senate.

Senator Hughes immediately asked if that included the armed thugs and soldiers of the lieutenant governor's room, to which Chairman Haggott replied: "You are not a member of this body hence I'll not answer you. If a senator asks the question I will answer." Senator Barela then stated that while he would not see the advantage of the armed men he would like to know if the chairman included the men reported said were in the chairman's private room. Chairman Haggott then replied that his statement included all armed men around the senate chamber, that

The senate was not to be transacted, Senator Barela said: "Intimidated by whom? By you?"

The lieutenant governor laughingly replied: "I hope not senator. I thought it had been very kind." He then repeated what the Democrats had armed men who had been placed in the territory to prevent the election of the Republican senator, and that while he was given authority under the constitution to preserve order in the chamber the employees had repeatedly refused to obey him.

Senator Rush was on his feet in an instant, saying: "That is not true, you know that it is not true. I ask you, sir, if there was not a conspiracy between the employees and the House of Representatives to ousting legally elected senators?"

Senator Rush then for some time, quoting from the Denver Republican, the supposed purpose of showing that Republicans were kept in the lieutenant governor's room all day Monday and purpose of aiding in the expulsion of Democratic senators. During his tirade, the chairman maintained silence, finally smoking until finally Senator Barela said that Senator Rush was out of order. Lieutenant Governor Huggott said so long as the senator (Rush) was abusing the present speaker he held no objection to him. He held that Senator Barela's point of order was well taken, upon which Senator Rush resumed his seat.

Ward as Peacemaker.

Senator Ward then tried to pour oil on the troubled waters by saying that

he had visited the governor and had been told to lay the situation before him fairly. That the governor had said he did not think it would be necessary to have the militia interfere and that he depended upon the good judgment of the senators to avoid rioting and trouble.

A motion was made by Senator Owen that a committee of six, (three Republicans and three Democrats) be appointed by the presiding officer to wait upon the governor with him about these armed men in the corridors, and report back to the senators. Before the motion could be voted upon it created such a storm of trouble—the Democrats demanding a roll call of the senate they recognized, and Lieutenant Governor Lagroff, commanding Senator Pryor,

* * * * *

ated in these dispatches sent at 1
the "revolutions" in the state senate
revolutionary tactics and the restora-
tion, thus leaving on joint ballot 51 Re-
publican Mexican representatives holding

assured that a conference was in reason-
able hope of its consummation.
posing as a model legislative body at
positively declining to be drawn into
sedately dignified "upper" branch. The
night and voted to adjourn until
reconsidered, however, and the ad-
dawning morning. This action is con-
victed-headed senate that the house will
be settled and that it will not take

senate kept their organizations in the
morning the Republicans held a session,
at 10 o'clock and went to bed. The
and their beds were brought to them.
indications are that the house will
Republican senate hold daily sessions, ad-
vice Democratic senate remain in prac-
ticed sleeping in the senate chamber.

Peabody will not intervene in the
into it in any way.

* * * * *

who was appointed by him last night to be secretary, to call the roll—that Sena-

for Owen withdrew his motion. The vote to proceed on the regular order of business was finally made and carried. W. H. Adams, president pro tem, putting all motions upon the refusal of the lieutenant governor to do so, and the Democrats even managed to get some bills introduced.

Republicans Withdraw.

Shortly before one o'clock the chairman descended from the rostrum and engaged in conversation with some of the Republican senators, who managed to make a quiet exit from the room. The lieutenant governor then sauntered leisurely over to where his coat and hat were, and prepared to make his exit. Just then someone descended from the rostrum and was taken showing that the Republicans withdrew, with two exceptions, De Long and Pryor, were absent. President Pro Tem Adams stated if the lieutenant governor desired to withdraw he could do so, but that no member of the senate could. Further proceedings under the order were suspended with the understanding that the lieutenant governor voting for United States senator and Senator Bailey being the first one to cast his vote for "Henry M. Teller for United States senator." The roll call proceeded quietly until Dr. Graves asked to be excused from voting. Some objection was made but the chair did not insist. The objection, after which discussion Senator Graves withdrew, and accordingly cast his vote for Teller. Senator McGuire later asked to be excused from voting, which was granted.

This made the total vote for Teller 21. The two republican senators, Fryer and Johnson, had both escaped in the general exodus, remained in the chamber, the roll call, and it was agreed by the Democrats that they should be noted as "excused from voting by request." The Democrats then it was generally understood that the Democrats would remain in possession of the chamber until noon tomorrow, and in anticipation of force being used by the Republicans to gain possession, six assistant sergeants-at-arms were sworn in.

Senator Ward made arrangements for an elaborate lunch to be served at about 2:30 o'clock, and to look as the line of the day, and the day was bright and sunny and having a general good time one would not have supposed that they were enduring imprisonment for the purpose of "holding the fort."

Several bills were introduced, and committees on various bills were submitted during the afternoon and adopted. There was also a meeting of committee on banking and

insurance. Both senates were scrupulously observant of parliamentary rules throughout session.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Specified to the Gazette.

Debate on the 19th.—The early arrival at the house rooms forced every door unbarred and it was necessary to get permission seemingly from nearly every voter in the state before admission could be gained. The order had gone out from some place that no one was to be admitted without the representative from each paper should be admitted and the doorkeeper saw to it that the order was strictly obeyed.

Near the opening hour the galleries were thrown open and they were soon filled with a mob of expectant people. The report that the representative of yesterday's journal occupied one hour, after which a rest was taken preparatory to the first vote for United States senator.

Nominations for the Senate.

It was just high noon when Speaker Sanborn trapped for order and said: "The hour having arrived, for this

order to begin to vote for the next United States senator the house will be in disorder and the chair recognizes the gentleman from Rio Grande."

Representative Breckenridge placed in nomination Hon. Frank C. Goudy, in which he said: "This is an hour that I have long looked forward to with pleasure. I consider it a special honor and privilege to present the name of a man of that is known to the entire state, a man whom who represents the common interests of the people." He referred to Mr. Goudy and said: "He is a glowing tribute to the state, and especially to its qualifications to look after the state's interests on all questions of irrigation and to unite the party."

Representative Cooper seconded the nomination. Mrs. Ruble, the only lady member in the house, placed Henry M. Teller in nomination with the following remarks:

"Mr. Speaker—In the pure name of the womanhood of this the greatest state in the union, in the august name of liberty for the oppressed of all the earth, in the name of justice, I nominate one who has forgotten self in the service of the commonwealth and has added to the glory of the name of Colorado in the United States senate and whose name has gone round the world—Henry M. Teller."

Mrs. Ruble was loudly applauded as she sat down.

Representative Tomkins seconded the nomination of Mr. Teller, and paid a tribute a high tribute and made an earnest appeal to the members to return Mr. Teller to the senate.

Representative Messervie secured the floor and placed Mr. Wolcott's name before the body. The representative from Fremont referred to Mr. Wolcott as having always stood by the Republican party and as having spent 12 years in the United States senate. He said that in the Colorado politics changed with each biennial period. I believe we have had every brand on earth. In 1896 there was one man that stood by the principles of the party; that man was Senator Wolcott. I believe, and so does he, that the place to fight out all differences is within the party lines." He referred to the disruption of the party in 1898 and stated that when the "home coming" time arrived those who had wandered away found

that Mr. Wolcott had kept the party together.

Howbert Nominated.

Representative Garcia presented the name of Irving Howbert of Colorado Springs, and Mr. Dolph of El Paso seconded the nomination as follows:

"We are here today to elect a man to a responsible position. I want a man in the United States senate who is able to cope with the great problem now facing us. I may be a politic adventurer, as some of my opponents have dubbed me, but I want to contribute to my friend, E. O. Wolcott, a split of this. He has always been a Republican, and there was a time when the people of Colorado wanted him in the senate, but I want to say that I do not want him changed to this state. I am sorry that a new sentiment exists and that it is antagonistic to Mr. Wolcott, but it does exist and it is antagonistic, and that is why I am here today. I believe that the people of this man who I think will unite the party and serve the state in a way of which we can well feel proud. I believe we can do this by following the gentleman from Colorado Springs, and I am a faithful member of the republican party and by our martyred President Mr. Kinley. I believe he is a man capable

of handling all the great questions which may come up in the national senate. Above all, he will stand by the laboring man of this state and

The closing of the session, and the belief that the laborer should receive due consideration. There is no greater champion in the state of Colorado than the Hon. Irving Howbert, and I take pleasure in seconding his nomination.

Representative Shireman nominated Judge Dixon of Pueblo, and Representative Slixson made the seconding address.

The vote resulted as above noted. The mention of the several names produced very little enthusiasm.

ELIZABETH.

Almost midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, on the branch line of the "Colorado Road," is Elizabeth, one of the busiest little towns in the state. In the heart of the Divide country, surrounded by rich farm and grazing lands, protected from storms by wooded hills, watered by running streams, Elizabeth presents a golden opportunity to the business man looking for a location, the capitalist seeking investment, or the farmer who wants a home in a productive country.

The town itself is rather small, with a population of about 250. But as it is a trading point for hundreds of farmers and ranchmen, the volume of business done each day far exceeds that of many towns twice its size.

The town is incorporated, and has

him set of city officials, most of whom serve without pay. The town taxes are almost nothing, the expense of the garbage collection being met by \$1,000 a year license, collected from the two saloons in the town. The business houses are lighted by an acetylene gas plant, lately installed. Street lights are to be added this spring.

Almost every line of business is represented in the town. Two large mercantile companies have stores here. The Russell Gates Mercantile company, one of the largest concerns in Colorado, has a large store here and does an immense business. Mr. J. F. Ragsdale, manager of the store here has been with the company for 15 years and is well known all over the county. The Fort-Hames Mercantile company, under the management of Mr. Keabs abreast of the times, helping to make the town the leader of the divide country. Both of these stores buy

everything the farmer has to sell, furnishing a ready market for all he raises, giving him cash at all times of the year. Thus it is that the Divid farmer always has money and is always prosperous.

A bank was started last fall, and has proved of great benefit to the business interests of the community. The bank is owned by C. L. Dickerson, of Denver, president; C. W. Reed, of Elizabeth, cashier, and C. F. Lindley, county clerk of Kiowa county.

Other business interests here are two first class drug stores, a modern bakery, real estate offices, saloons, livery stables and one of the best photographic studios in the state. Two first class hotels do a fine business and not an empty house in the town tell the story of the town's progress.

The country around Elizabeth is cut up into small farms, where good crops are raised without irrigation. Many of the places have been farmed for the past 25 years, and the soil today is as

productive as it was when first turned over by the plow. The principal crops are small grain, hay, corn and Mexican beans. On almost every farm are several cows, the milk finding a ready sale at the creamery of the Russell Gates company in the town.

Near Elizabeth are several large stock ranches, and each year several trainloads of cattle and horses are shipped to eastern markets. The town also sends out each season great quantities of grain, potatoes, hay, cordwood, railroad ties, butter and eggs. As Elizabeth is a trading point for several surrounding towns, the shipping here each season runs up into the thousands.

The Elizabeth Banner, a good, readable, eight-page weekly, is always working for the good of the town, and is receiving the support of the best people. The Denver papers and the Gazette have many readers in and about the town and the leading magazines are found in almost every home.

Elizabeth has a future. With schools, churches and fraternal societies, a ideal climate and intelligent and progressive people, it will take its proper place among the leading cities of the state.

The following are the city officials: E. A. Marty, mayor; W. F. Ahl, John Joseph Eisenberg, Oliver Hand, F. E.

and Charles Struer, trustees; John MacKemmie, clerk; Charles Reed, treasurer, and Oliver Hand, police magistrate. The town has no debt and has \$1,600 in the treasury.

PYBOTECHNICS IN COURT.
They stamped the floor and pawed the air,
Hammered the tables and tore their hair,
While court and jury in amaze un-
bounced and confessed 'twas confusion worse con-
founded.

It was the case of W. D'A. Lombard vs. Mary J. Cassidy, but that fact was rather lost sight of before the case was

By diligent unraveling of the tangled threads of the case, it appears that the plaintiff, Mr. Lombard, who is M. M. Crowell's attorney, has a claim for a fee of \$45 alleged to be due for services rendered the defendant a couple of years ago in connection with some litigation proceedings which had been brought against the defendant at Springfield and Cripple Creek District railway. The case, which developed into a verbal wrestling match between the two farmers, was tried in the county court at Coffeyville, before Judge Johnson and a jury of six. A horse of the man's persuasion, known as "Raymond M" which has attained more or less distinction on the race track, and which was the property of the defendant's husband, entered into the case. It is now heard that the plaintiff had a fine man and that as an offset for his fee he had agreed to accept her colt by the famous race horse. It was claimed, however, that this agreement was never carried out.

Messrs. Crowell and Gardner were strenuous yesterday. They removed both gloves in their arguments and were very noisy with bare hands. Mr. Crowell had the last word and supplemented his previous remarks with a diatribe against Mr. Gardner.

which fairly made the numerous spectators' hair stand on end and wonder when it would be time to dodge. Mr. Gardner's satirical smile never faded.

from his face throughout it all, and when Mr. Crowell finally concluded it widened perceptibly.

While the testimony in the case was being taken, Mr. Crowell himself went on the stand. Mr. Gardiner objected and said he did not want the counsel for the plaintiff in the witness chair trying to make an "impression" on the jury.

"Well, I never had my picture in the paper, anyway," said Mr. Crowell with a biting emphasis.

MITCHELL'S END IN SIGHT.

By Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—A movement has been started to buy a residence this city to be presented to John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers union.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 20.—The Republican sent out caucus tonight resulted in the following vote: Long 36, Stanton 26, Curtis 35. No choice was made as another caucus will be held tomorrow night.

INCREASED WAGES.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 29.—All the painters of the Santa Fe have been granted an increase of eight cents in their daily wages. Further conference today between the conductors and trainmen

adjustment committee and the officials of the road indicate their wage contract will soon be settled. The man asserted yesterday that they must have 20 per cent. increase, but is expected that this demand will be modified.

JUDGE W. S. DECKER.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Jan. 16.—Judge West-
brook S. Decker, one of the
best known attorneys of Den-
ver, died tonight of pneumonia,
aged 63 years. Judge Decker
was a native of Tyre, N. Y.
He was the first United States
district attorney for Colorado
and in 1887 was elected dis-
trict judge, serving two terms.
In 1899 he married Mrs. Sarah
S. Platt, who has for years
been prominent in women's club

* circles.
* * *

Colorado College

The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado Springs, 1874.

Colorado College now offers advantages of the same grade as the best eastern institutions. For information concerning courses of study, rooms and board, physical culture, etc., apply to Wm. F. Slocum, President, or Edward S. Benson, Dean.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the College in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Sautter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy

Cutler Academy is the Associate Preparatory School of Colorado College.

in which students are prepared for an American College. Address
M. C. GILE, Principal.

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Use non-poisonous disinfectant, Kreolomulsion, on cattle and sheep dip; this is effectual and safe; can be used cold; sure death to insects of all kinds and excels as a spray for trees and shrubs.

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Samples furnished and MAIL orders receive prompt and careful attention.

and present them to the court for the usual purposes of the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., 5th day of January, A. D. 1907.

Anna A. Faulkner, Administratrix.

First insertion, Jan. 8, 1907.
Last insertion, Jan. 29, 1907.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Catherine A. Welly, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Catherine A. Welly, late of the County of Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court at El Paso county at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the January term, commencing on the 12th day of February next, at which time all persons having claims and demands against said estate will be notified and requested to attend and present them to the court for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., 5th day of January, A. D. 1907.

Anna A. Faulkner, Administratrix.

First insertion, Jan. 8, 1907.
Last insertion, Jan. 29, 1907.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colorado, Dec. 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that J. H. Sherrill, owner of the above described premises, is the holder of a valid Colorado Patent No. 285 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the above described premises in El Paso county, Colorado, Section 36, Twp. 12 S., Range 65 W. No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication January 1, 1902.

John T. Joyce,
Register State Board Land Commissioners.

First insertion, Jan. 1, 1903.
Last insertion, Jan. 22, 1903.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., Dec. 4, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Stark, whose postoffice address is Peyton, Colo., on Nov. 22, 1902, made application No. 522 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the above described school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: All section 36, Twp. 13 S., Range 65 W.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, January 1, 1903.

John T. Joyce,
Register State Board Land Commissioners.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
December 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the

ing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made at the public land office at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 8, 1903, viz: Arthur C. Gildart, 11. E., No. 8890, for the W. 1/2, Sec. 4, N. 2 S. 1/2 E., Sec. 8, T. 1 N. R. 35 W.

He names the following witnesses who are continuing residence upon said cultivation of said land: J. C. Mendenhall, A. M. Colo.; Franklin C. Gildart, A. M. Colo.; Gust Johnson of A. M. Colo.; W. T. Kennedy of A. M. Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register

First insertion, Jan. 1, 1903.
Last insertion, Feb. 5, 1903.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
In the matter of the Estate of William Henry Atwood, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 23rd day of February, 1903, being one of the regular days of the February term of the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, Charles W. Haines, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court to file his final account, and as such administrator, pray the approval

of the same, and will then apply to the
discharged as such administrator.
who may be interested in the person in
interest may appear and present objections
to the same if any there be.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado,
January 10, 1906. Charles W. Haines,
Administrator of the estate of William
Henry Atwood, deceased.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE
STATE LANDS**
Office of the State Board of Land Com-
missioners, Denver, Colo., Dec. 4, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that Wm. Eme-
whose postoffice address is Calhan, Colo.,
1902 Dec. 1902, has filed in the office
3044 to the State Board of Land Commis-
sioners to lease the following describ-
ed, school lands, situate in El Paso coun-
ty, Colorado, to-wit: All section 8, and
14 S., range 62 W.
No other applications will be received
for the above lands until the expiration
of the above application will be considered
after the last publication hereof.
Date of last publication, January 1, 1906.
Register State Board Land Commis-
sioners.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
January 10, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlor has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that he desires to have made a final settlement of his estate, in the County Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 3, 1936, viz: Franklin C. Gildart, H. E. No. 3876, folios 3 and 4, and S 12 NW 1/4, Sec. 3, T. 8 N. R. 4 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the above described lands: Wm. C. Amos, Colo.; Arthur C. Gildart, Amos, Colo.; Gust Johnson of Amos, Colo.; W. T. Kennedy of Amos, Colo. S. B. W.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Jan. 1, 1932.
Last insertion, Feb. 5, 1935.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 16th day of February, A. D. 1935, being one of the regular days of the February term of the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, the following named persons, Charles W. Haines, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement of said estate, and ask for approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and state any objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 10, 1935.

Charles W. Haines,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, deceased.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

January 14, 1935.

Notice is hereby given that Jessie C. Strachan, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 6, 1902, made application No. 3,118, to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described lands, situated in El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit: All Section 36, Township 15 South, Range 61 W., 3rd.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, February 8, 1902.

JOHN T. JOYCE,
Register State Board Land Commissioners

Subscribe for the Gazette and have a bank account started. Full information Gazette counting room.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the same, if any, will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, February 5, 1903.

JOHN T. JOYCE,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE SCHOOL LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Douglas, Colo., Jan. 11, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that Virgil Horn, whose postoffice address is Collins, Colo., on December 23, 1902, made application to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described School Lands, to-wit: Section 26, Township 20 North, 11 East, Section 28, Township 19 North, 11 West.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the same, if any, will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, February 5, 1903.

JOHN T. JOYCE,
Register State Board of Land Commissioners.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 17, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed for his intention to make final proof, to support his claim to the above described

of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on April 16, 1903, viz: Thomas

Wiley, H. E. No. 9580, for the S. W. Sec. 24, T. 13, S. R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon a cultivation of said land, viz:

George R. Castled, of Surber, Colo.; Lewis M. Kirkpatrick, of Surber, Colo.; Frank E. Hughes, of Surber, Colo.; Chas. Aldridge, of Surber, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on April 16, 1903, viz: George R. Castled, H. E. No. 9582, for the N. W. Sec. 25, T. 13, S. R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon a cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank E. Hughes, of Surber, Colo.; Lewis M. Kirkpatrick, of Surber, Colo.; Thomas J. Wiley, of Surber, Colo.; Chas. Aldridge, of Surber, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on April 16, 1903, viz: Lewis Kirkpatrick, H. E. No. 9588, for the W. Sec. 25, T. 13, S. R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon a cultivation of said land, viz:

Frank E. Hughes, of Surber, Colo.; Thomas J. Wiley, of Surber, Colo.; George R. Castled, of Surber, Colo.; Chas.

Aldridge, of Surber, Colo.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. L. Sand Office at Pueblo, Colo., on April 18, 1963, viz: Frank Hughes, H. E. No. 9588, for the N. W. 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 10 W., Colo.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon a cultivation of said land, viz:

Lewis M. Kirkpatrick, of Surber, Colo.
George L. Castle, of Surber, Colo.
Thomas J. Wiley, of Surber, Colo.
Chas. Aldridge, of Surber, Colo.

J. R. GORDON, Register.

Each claimant's address is Surber, Colo.
First publication, Feb. 22, 1963.
Last publication, Feb. 22, 1963.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE
STATE LANDS**

**OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS**

Denver, Colo., Jan. 19, 1963

Notice is hereby given that the following

Roby, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, Colo., on Jan. 16, 1903, made application No. 318 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the above described School Lands, situated El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit:

All Section 16, Twp. 13 S., Range 61 W.,

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication Feb. 12, 1903.

John T. Joyce,
Register, State Board of Land Commis-
sioners,

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE
STATE LANDS
OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF
LAND COMMISSIONERS
Denver, Colo., Jan. 19, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Cameron, whose postoffice address is Ramah, Colo., on Jan. 16, 1903, made application No. 342 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described premises, to-wit:

All Section 16, Twp. 12 N., Range 61 W., El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit:

All Section 16, Twp. 12 S., Range 61 W.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication Feb. 12, 1903.

John T. Joyce,
Register, State Board of Land Commis-

[illegible]

Land Commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situate in El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit: All Section 10 Township 17 South, Range 5 West, and Section 10 Township 18 South, Range 5 West.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication February 5, 1904.

JOHN T. JOYCE,
Register State Board Land Commissioners.

UTAH, CALIFORNIA AND NORTH WESTERN POINTS.

Via Colorado Midland Ry., the shortest and most interesting route. Two convenient and finely equipped trains daily. Buy your tickets at 15 Tejon St.

CONDENSED NEWS
For Busy Readers.

Snow and colder in eastern portion to-day; fair tomorrow.
Silver 47 1/2; lead 4 1/2; copper a shade lower; tin 10 1/2; zinc 11 1/2; gold \$12.15 and easy. Standard at \$11.92 1/2. Lake \$12.15 and easy.
New York stock market continues dull and professional; money on call steady at 3 1/2 per cent.
Chicago grain and provisions strong.

LOCAL NEWS.

Bachelors' ball takes place tonight at Temple theater.
North End Y. C. T. U. will hold a bazaar sale in the Alamo sample rooms beginning this morning.
Annual meeting of the Assurance Savings and Loan association showed the association to be in excellent condition. The club will meet this evening.
Cornerstone of the new Elks club house was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies.
Appel bond in case of Scott versus D. R. G. R. R. was filed yesterday; it is \$10,000.
Leading article in the Fine Arts Journal for the month of January is devoted to William Barrow of this city.
Art and literature department of the Woman's club held enthusiastic meeting yesterday.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Seeds denied injunction restraining the Short Line from constructing a street railway in Cripple Creek, and it is believed that work will be pushed at once.
General Superintendent Gould of the Missouri Pacific, is in Pueblo inspecting the property of the company with a view to important improvements.
Volunteer fire department has been organized in Minnesota.
The successful attempt was made to rob the safe in the office of the Pueblo Gas company.
It is believed that a new militia company will soon be organized in Victor to take the place of Company D, Second regiment, which has been mustered out.
Florence Electric Street Railway company has recorded a trust deed for \$100,000; the purpose is to build 125 miles of electric railway to connect cities and towns in the Arkansas valley.
Dr. H. A. Lemen, a well-known physician of Denver, died last night; he was a brother of Dr. L. E. Lemen, formerly city health commissioner.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The house committee on banking and currency favorably reported a resolution offered by Representative Sulzer calling on the secretary of the treasury for information regarding United States deposits.
Representative Lacey, chairman of the house committee on public lands, introduced a bill to enable persons to locate on unsurveyed lands in Alaska.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Superior Judge Sloan in San Francisco, decided yesterday that dealing in margins was illegal. The decision affects nearly all brokers in the city.
The lower house of the Montana legislature unanimously adopted the report of a committee on privileges and elections, recommending an investigation of the Silver Bow (Butte) election frauds. The Silver Bow members did not vote upon this motion.
Rep. Joseph B. Wilson died yesterday at the home of his son, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, aged 51 years.
American agents in Berlin are asking the German government to permit shipment of the United States.
Ex-Governor Stanley and Congressman Bowersock, have withdrawn from the senatorial race in Kansas, and the election of Congressman C. Long is assured.
The supreme court of Nebraska in an opinion by Chief Justice Sullivan, declared the reading of the bible in public schools of Nebraska permissible so long as it does not take the form of sectarian instruction. This is a practical reversal of a decision by the same court.
Funeral of Abram S. Hewitt took place yesterday; interment being in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, says an American firm is about to erect a foundry at Magdeburg to manufacture radiators. The paper assumes that this is due to the tariff and that many foreigners will follow the firm's example.
The sugar convention bill passed its third reading in the lower house of the Hungarian diet.
The municipality of Venice has voted a further credit of \$70,000 to be devoted to the restoration of the historic buildings. A total of \$300,000 will be spent to this end.
An unfounded rumor that the pope was dead was circulated in Paris yesterday.
The trial of Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, on the charge of treason, continuing and abetting the king's and late queen's enemies during the war in South Africa, according to one unique sentence of the arraignment "being moved and seduced thereby by the instigation of the devil," commenced yesterday before the Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and two other justices. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

SPORTS.

Jeff and Fitz and six good prelates attracted large crowd to Opera house last night. Jeff said in an interview after the show that he would have to take on some one in a short time, but it would not be Jim Corbett.
Western league meeting adjourned yesterday to meet again in Denver March 2. To rally schedule was made by session and Hickey. Bourke elected other member of directorate and important rulings made in regard to umpires. Dea Molnes announced playing flat.
Second series of four games in scratch bowling tournament for the Auditors silver loving cup.
Hemphill, Millionaire fight fielder, at story that he has signed with Milwaukee and tells how he happened to do it. Also says he doesn't want to play here.
National league magnates rally peace agreement with American league.

MINING.

Lessee Tillery is reported to have made good strike on Ben Hur property yesterday.
Mining stock market showed increased strength; C. K. and N. was the feature in the mines list, advancing three cents in value.
Work of survey of the San Juan mining lease is well under way. The San Juan place lease in the hands of private operator who will do the work themselves.

THE TELLER SUPPORTERS SHOWED HANDS YESTERDAY

SAN CARLOS BOMBARDED BY THREE GERMAN SHIPS

In a Pretended Joint Session They Were Only Able to Muster 45 Votes.

Democratic Members of the House Tricked Into Joining in a Ballot With the Democrats' Senate After House, by Practically Unanimous Vote, Had Adjourned Until Friday.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—The white-winged senate dove of peace failed to find a conference agreement perch upon which to alight.
The house met and adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock.
Speaker Sanford refused to recognize the secretary of the Democratic senate.
The Democratic members held a joint session, but five refused to support Teller and McGuire bolted the session.
An attempt to storm the doors of the house of representatives was foiled.
The Democratic senators are still in session and the chances are they will remain there until Saturday noon.
The above are the events of today's legislative proceedings.
Two things were clearly demonstrated in today's fight for United States senator. The first was that the house will not recognize either faction of the senate, and the second was that Henry M. Teller does not command the support of the entire Democratic representation.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—When the hour for opening the house arrived, the senators had not reached an agreement and the house members realized that unless decisive steps were taken both senate factions would demand admittance to the house, thus placing the house in a position of deciding the question as to which is the legal senate.
Every house member was opposed to this, so a motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock Friday, which would give the senators ample time to settle their troubles, unanimously prevailed.

Hardly had the house been declared adjourned before the Democratic members filed across the second floor lobby, through the crowd of Larimer street, towards the side door of the senate, past the guards in the ante-room, and into the senate chamber where a resolution had just been adopted to go into joint session to vote for a United States senator.

Where the Plot Failed.
This coup was planned by some of the over-zealous Teller supporters, but as far as today is concerned, it completely failed. There were six members who refused to be a party to the proceedings. They were: Senators McGuire, Barrels, Buckley and Graves and Representatives Madden and Kelley. Later Kelley changed his mind and voted for Mr. Teller. The claims of the Teller men were that if the 51 Democrats all voted for one man he would have received a majority of the members of the Fourteenth general assembly and thereby be elected. Everything in the way of arrangements, such as providing the house and senate journals of yesterday, so-called house roll calls, and unlocking the doors and removing the senate door guard had been planned, but the promoters failed in one trivial item: that of securing the votes.

In opening Chairman Adams decided that the hour for a joint session to vote for United States senator had arrived; that the house of representatives was locked and therefore it could not be held there; that the house had adjourned, and a portion of its membership gone; that the regular presiding officer of the senate was deceased in his duty and that the constitution of the United States made it a command that the vote be taken today, hence he, as the next highest officer of the senate, would proceed to preside. He appointed Secretary of the Senate Sprague, secretary of the joint session, and ordered the roll called. It showed 51 Democrats present and three Republicans were in the room who did not respond, but were marked present.

Barrels' Pertinent Questions.
Senator Barrels placed the first stumbling block in the path of Senator Teller's election. He asked how the 24 house members could vote to adjourn the house until Friday at 2 o'clock, and then deliberately walk over to the senate, and engage in a joint session. He held that before a joint session could be instituted, both houses must adopt resolutions by a majority vote to hold such a session.

NEFARIOUS PLAN TO ENTER THE HOUSE BURGLARIOUSLY

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—A daring attempt to gain admittance to the floor of the house of representatives was made by Democratic and Republican senators last night. When the night watchman of the house was making his rounds at 10 o'clock this morning, one of the rooms of the gallery, he found stored a number of ladders and ropes. He also found that the keys to the gallery doors had been stolen. He immediately carried the ladders and ropes into the gallery, secured new locks, placed them on the doors and entered his force of guards. The force was stationed in every hallway leading to the gallery doors, and they were instructed to prevent anyone from going down those halls. "Not only were they instructed, but it is generally understood that they were given Kentucky squanders to prevent anyone going down the hall. As soon as the ladders were found, both the Democratic and Republican senators began to accuse the other of having placed them there for the purpose of securing an entrance to the house floor by bursting open the gallery doors, and using the ladders and ropes to get down to the house floor. As yet it has not been determined who is responsible for the work, but one thing is certain. The members of the house are firm in their convictions that no such procedure as that shall be accomplished by anyone without trouble. When the senate sent its own delegation to the house to recognize it and enter the house, it was not until that

A MATTER OF PRECEDENT

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—That the election of Senator Teller, had it been accomplished, would not have been legal, is vouched for in the case of Mr. Harlan, who was elected in the same manner from Iowa in 1858. At that time the senate adjourned to a time past the constitutional day provided for voting, and a minority of its members joined a majority of the house, and elected Harlan to the senate. The governor of Iowa signed his certificate of election, and he went to Washington fully expecting to assume his seat in the senate, but that body refused to admit him on the grounds that he was not legally elected.

TRICKERY AND CONSERVATISM STRIKINGLY EXEMPLIFIED

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—When the Democratic members of the house voted to adjourn this morning until Friday, it was not their intention to join in joint session with the Democratic senate. Rather they preferred to compel the senate to settle its own troubles. However, as they passed out of the house door, they were met by a number of party leaders who, failing to enter the joint session until they were elected, then proceeded to work a trick on them and intended to join the Republican senate and hold a joint session, and that the Democratic members must do likewise. They protested against it, but under this guise were lashed into the session. Afterwards they learned that the stories were not true, and tonight it is generally understood that they will not enter any more joint sessions until they enter the legal joint session of the house and senate, after the senate has adjusted its own differences. Throughout this entire fight, the anti-Whites are remaining true to the plan they made to the people. That is, of pursuing a straight-forward, and conservative course, and in doing this public sentiment throughout the city and state is crystallizing in their favor. They absolutely refuse to recognize the Democratic senate, created by the arbitrary methods of the Democratic senators, and they also refuse to recognize the Republican senate caused by the arbitrary methods of the Republican senators. Last Monday night, there has been the conservative course of doing their exact duty, irrespective of party results.

and that we would have to come over here and ballot in order to offset their tricks. Such is not the case. They are not balloting, have no intention of doing so, and there is no reason why we should go ahead with this unlawful procedure.

Senator Rush and Senator Ward agreed that the joint session was legal and could be held. Senator Buckley asked if a legislative body could act after it had adjourned, and Senator Rush held that the adjournment of the house had nothing whatever to do with the meeting of the joint session. Senator Clayton told of overhearing a statement to the effect that 33 members of the house had agreed to join the Republican senate and vote for United States senator. This is why he was in favor of holding the Democratic joint session. It appears that this was the reason for the session, although it afterwards was proved that the statements heard by Senator Clayton were erroneous, as the house Republicans had no intention of joining the senate Republicans.

Seldombridge's Position.
Senator Seldombridge felt that the law as outlined by the legal members of the senate was clear and that the session should proceed to ballot. Declaration: "When a Republican lieutenant governor has raised the torch of anarchy and has usurped his power and refused to do his duty, we should not fall to do our duty. I consider it a privilege and a pleasure to meet in this joint session today and vote for United States senator and thus fulfill the laws of my country. Not only that, but I am in favor of continuing in session until we have selected a senator."

The opinions of the legal department did not seem to carry much weight with Presiding Officer Adams, for he declined to decide the point of order, as to whether the session was legal or not, saying the opinion had not been clear on the subject, he ordered the roll call on the motion for adjournment. Those voting to adjourn were: Adams (Conejos), Barrels, Buckley, McGuire and Moore of the senate, and Kelley, Madden and McCarthy of the house.

At this time all the senate doors were thrown open, and the guards were ordered out of the ante-rooms, and Senator Taylor asked that the senate journal show that the senate doors were open during the joint session. (The doors were only opened during the last five minutes of the session.) The two journals of yesterday were read, and the roll call on the vote for United States senator was ordered. Honest Above Partisanship.
Senator McGuire asked to be excused from voting. A vote of the senate was taken as to whether the excuse should be granted or not, showed that the roll call vote did not grant him the

excuse, but the vote of the senators did excuse him. Senator Adams raised the point of order that Senator McGuire could not be governed by the vote of the members of the house, that his senatorial colleagues had granted him the privilege of not voting, and he should not be compelled to vote. Chairman Adams held that he must be governed by the total vote. Senator Buckley stated that it was being claimed that a majority of those present, or 26 members, could elect. He doubted the assertion, and asked for information. Senator Rush told him that such was the case, that the constitution provided that a majority of those present could elect. At this point Senator McGuire arose and said: "Mr. President, I asked to be excused from voting. My colleagues granted my request, but the members of the house refused to extend me that courtesy. I therefore find myself compelled to withdraw from this session." He quietly picked up his glasses, arranged the papers on his desk, and walked out of the side door.

And the Game Was On.
This broke the constitutional majority of the 100 members in the Fourteenth general assembly, leaving only 50 present, and spoiled their show. The vote was taken and resulted in Teller receiving only 45 votes, and the chairman declares that no one was elected. The session then adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE WAS REFUSED RECOGNITION

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 21.—The session of the Democratic senate beginning yesterday at 10:10 a. m. ended this morning at 9:55, when Senator Ward moved "that this senate do now adjourn until Wednesday, January 21, 1903, at 10:10 o'clock a. m." The motion prevailed, and a Democratic caucus was held in one of the corners of the room during the short interval between their adjournment and convening. Some method of ascertaining whether they would receive recognition from the house was apparently one of the things discussed in the caucus, as immediately after their reconvening, the revision committee submitted a report on the bill appropriating \$50,000 for part of the expenses of the Fourteenth general assembly, suggesting that the third reading of the bill be heard, and the same be passed by the senate. The report of the committee was adopted, the bill passed on third reading, as was also the emergency clause, and it was then moved that the bill be transmitted to the house. When Secretary Sprague appeared before the bar of the house, the speaker refused to recognize him and ordered the business of the house to proceed. The Democratic senators then knew positively that they would receive no recognition during the then existing state of affairs.

A recess was taken until 11:30 at which time they were again called to order, and the senate concurred resolution No. 8 was introduced by Senator Ward. This resolution provided for a joint assembling of the senate and house to be held at noon today for the purpose of voting for United States senator, and also provided for the adoption of the rules to govern the joint assembly as follows:

Rule 1.—Provides that the houses shall meet in the room of the lower body.
Rule 2.—The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall be secretaries of the joint assembly. The secretary of the senate shall call the roll of the senators and the clerk of the house shall call the roll of the house of representatives. In the case the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house of representatives shall be unable to act, then and in such event the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall call the roll of both the senate and the house of representatives. The proceedings of the joint assembly shall on the return of the house of representatives to their chamber be entered on the journals of the house.

Rule 3.—The rules of the senate, as far as the same may be applicable, shall govern the proceedings in joint assembly.
Rule 4.—Whenever the president pro tem presides he shall be entitled to vote upon all occasions, and in case of a tie the question shall be declared lost.

Rule 5.—Joint assemblies shall have the power to compel the attendance of absent members in the mode and under the penalties prescribed by the rules of the house to which such members respectively belong, and for that purpose the sergeant-at-arms of each house shall attend. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate shall alone be authorized to execute the mandate of the joint assembly with reference to senators and the sergeant-at-arms of the house shall alone be entitled to execute the mandate of the joint assembly with reference to members of the house of representatives.

After the joint session the Democratic senate again decided to remain in possession of the chamber until a vote with the house on United States senator had been secured. Relays were fixed, guards were stationed at the doors, and the old monotonous time holding the senate chamber was renewed.
The conference which was being held to effect an agreement between the two factions so far has resulted in naught, but everyone feels that in time the senate will be restored to its former membership of 11 Republicans and 24 Democrats.

Venezuelan Gunners Answered the Fire Splendidly and With Great Rapidity.

Village of San Carlos Was Also Shelled by the Warships and Was Set on Fire--Even the German Residents Protested Against the Action --No Explanation of Reason Given.

By Associated Press.
Maracaibo, Jan. 21.—Three German warships, supposed to be the Panther, Vineta and Falke, began shelling the port of San Carlos at half past ten o'clock this morning. The fort returned the fire. The engagement was in progress at 1 o'clock this afternoon.
The correspondent of the Associated Press in a row boat approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort. The guns were being fired every minute.
The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke, but it was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were answering the German fire splendidly and with great rapidity.
At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an explosion occurred, apparently in the fort, and a cloud of smoke covered part of the ramparts.
A number of Indian fishermen were intercepted fleeing from the direction of the fort in their dugout canoes. They reported that the smoke seen was from the burning village of San Carlos, which had been shelled by the German ships and was in flames.
The shelling of San Carlos has created much excitement among the German residents of this port, who have protested against the action of the warships.

By Associated Press.
Berlin, Jan. 21.—The navy department here remains silent about the bombardment of Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, by the German cruiser Panther, availing that no report on the subject has been received.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED BY THE VENEZUELA TROOPS

By Associated Press.
Caracas, Jan. 21.—The revolutionary force under General Riera, which attacked Coro, Mendoza, was obliged to retreat, leaving 30 men killed and 115 wounded behind, as well as many prisoners and a considerable amount of arms and baggage in the hands of the government forces.
At 1 o'clock Monday morning the revolutionaries under Riera unexpectedly assumed the offensive. The government supposed that General Riera was at Sabana, but instead he appeared outside Coro with 1,000 men. His entire command attacked the town from two different directions at the same time. One rebel column succeeded in pushing nearly to the center of the town. At first the government soldiers were thrown into confusion, but as soon as they recovered from the surprise they stood up against the rebel forces. The government troops were commanded by Generals Hermosillo and Talera. After an engagement, which lasted for ten hours, the fighting gave up on board and that they succeeded in passing the blockade when loaded with arms and ammunition for the revolutionists is quoted in Caracas as proof of the truth of the frequent statements to the effect that the blockading powers are interested in aiding the revolution.

CHAIRMAN GRAY'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF TYRANNY

By Associated Press.
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.—The sessions of the coal strike commission today were enlivened by some interesting remarks by Chairman Gray of the session. Chairman Gray's rather strong remarks in commenting on an incident where District President Fahey of the Miners union would not grant "permission" during the strike to a contractor to erect a boiler house at a colliery, the work being necessary to preserve the mine from damage. The president of the commission said that he hated tyranny no matter whether it was practiced by an operator, miner or anyone else. He said, "I am a district superintendent of the Lehigh Valley collieries in the Mahanoy and Shamokin districts, gave some interesting testimony which lived the proceedings considerably. The men in his collieries worked on an average, he said, about seven hours a day. The miners, he continued, did not produce any more coal as a result of President Mitchell's 'hurry up' order. They claim that it was a scheme of the operators to show that the men were earning larger wages.
Chairman Gray remarked that the miners should come to Wilmington (this mine) and see poor people standing around willing to buy a bucket of coal at 17 and 18 cents a bucket.
Mr. Mercer told of the trouble in keeping the water from accumulating in the mines during the strike. He said the company was contracted with a man to build a boiler house for Packer colliery No. 5. The strikers refused to permit this to be done; they would not even permit material to be taken from the railroad cars. Finally the contractor wrote to District President Fahey, asking permission to erect the boiler house and the labor leader replied: "On account of existing conditions I cannot grant you the permission, which, as I understand from your letter you request."
The letter further stated that Mr. Fahey was still willing to meet him and discuss the matter.
Chairman Gray asked if he did not apply to Mr. Fahey and he replied that he did not. The president of the commission sarcastically asked the witness if he did not wish to see Mr. Fahey. This was a free country and he was not educated up to using it in the way Mr. Fahey had employed it. He added he hated tyranny, no matter whether it was practiced by an operator, miner or anyone else. The chairman delivered his remarks with much force, and the incident created considerable of a stir in the court room.
Mr. Mercer closed his direct examination by saying that he thought the miners compelled a man to cease hauling feed to mine mules. Judge Gray did not believe this until a letter showing that such a thing was ordered by a local union was shown him.

CONGRESSMAN LONG IS TO BE SENATOR FROM KANSAS

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—Following the withdrawal of ex-Governor W. E. Stanley from the senatorial race today, developments came thick and fast and the election of Congressman C. I. Long as senator. As soon as the news of Stanley's withdrawal was known, Congressman Bowersock immediately got out of the race, letting his supporters go where they would. Then 29 of the Stanley men got together and pledged themselves to vote for Long. This gives Long 75 votes in the Republican caucus, or 10 more than enough to elect him.
The Republican caucus tonight failed to make a choice. Another caucus will be held tomorrow night when it is expected that Long will be nominated.

ELECTRIC ROAD TO CONNECT ARKANSAS VALLEY TOWNS

By Associated Press.
Florence, Colo., Jan. 21.—The Florence Electric Street Railway company today recorded in the office of the county clerk, a trust deed for \$2,700,000. The Eastern Trust company of New York, is the trustee. The purpose is to build 125 miles of electric railway to connect towns and towns in the Arkansas valley.

KANSAS COAL FAMINE

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Jan. 21.—The legislature today provided for investigating the coal famine. A bill passed the house providing that a commission be appointed to look into all the traffic conditions and the output of the mines. It is claimed by legislators that the miners and operators both are to blame to a certain extent for the existing conditions.

Spaulmer simply charges violation of the Sunday closing law.
The bonds in each case were fixed at \$500.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams



THE new world toward which our feet are set,
Shall we find aught to make our hearts forget?
Earth's homely joys and her bright hours of bliss?
Has heaven a spell divine enough for this?
For who the pleasure of the spring shall tell,
When on the leafless stalks the brown buds swell,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song?
O sweet the dropping eve, the blush of morn,
The starlit sky, the rustling fields of corn,
The soft airs blowing from the freshening seas,
The sunlit shadow of the stately trees,
The mellow thunder and the lulling rain,
The warm, delicious, happy summer rain,
When the grass brightens and the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!
O beauty manifold, from morn till night,
Dawn's flush, noon's blaze and sunset's tender light,
Of fairer features, changes sweet,
Of her reviving seasons, storm and sleat
And golden calm, as slow the wheels
Through space,
From snow to roses—and how dear her face,
When the grass brightens, when the days grow long,
And little birds break out in rippling song!
O happy earth! O home so well beloved!
What recompense have we, from the re-moved?
One hope we have that overtops the whole—
The hope of finding ever vanished soul
Joy and long for daily, as for this
Gradly we turn from thee and all thy bliss,
Even at thy loveliest, when the days are long,
And little birds break out in rippling song.
—Celia Thaxter.

SINCE the executive board of the General Federation of Women's clubs accepted the invitation to hold the next biennial at St. Louis in 1904, anything further in regard to the event is of great interest. Although the invitation came primarily from the Wednesday club, the largest and most influential woman's organization in this city or vicinity, all federated clubs near by will be expected to converge in the entire movement of the guests at the meeting.

A convention is to be held for the purpose of selecting a local board; the basis of representation will be one delegate for each \$100 contributed. The local board has already pledged \$3,000. It is evident that this club will control nominations. Mrs. Philip N. Moore will doubtless be the president of the local board, though official action has yet to be taken.

In a pamphlet that Mrs. Moore has sent out to the federated clubs of Missouri in relation to restricting of the state and other important matters, she takes occasion to say:

"The board of directors should be headquarters for our clubs at the grounds throughout the World's fair, summer of 1904; such rooms to be furnished, supplied with a comfortable resting place, with stationery and other conveniences, and a canteen should be on hand, ready to answer all questions. This, you will readily see, will necessitate financial support, and we hope the clubs will indicate any contribution to this object they may find possible. Since the general federation decided to pay for the memorial out of its own treasury, some clubs have decided to turn over the money then pledged to the use of the World's fair committee for these headquarters."

It is only about 25 years since the advent of women's clubs. If women banded together to do anything the organization was named something on this order: "The Ladies Sewing Circle," "The Female Missionary Society," "The Female Prayermeeting," etc. The use of "female" or "ladies" became so obnoxious that those names were discarded for the far better one of "woman."

An interesting event in the history of organizations among women was recently celebrated, the eighteenth birthday anniversary of what is known as the oldest woman's club in the United States. It is the Female Charitable Association of Baldwinville, N. Y., which has had a continuous organization since 1822. But no stretch of the imagination could do justice to the club which would have been created 80 years ago if a "female association" had been named a "woman's club."

Speaking of clubs, an exchange chronicles the fact that a club was recently organized in Boston called the "Mother's Birthday Club of America." It is auxiliary to the National Federation of Mother's clubs and will work in conjunction with the child study circles. How is it? Are all the mothers in the new club supposed to tell how old they are?

There is sound common sense in the reply of Marion Hammond to the question, "Please tell me what you think of women with families, who are in moderate circumstances and do not keep 'help' going to clubs three or four days a week. Do you think it advisable for women with young children to leave home on a week, with a trustworthy guardian while she gets a needed 'change' amid other things?" The pointers on housekeeping may be valuable in themselves. They are of far more value in lifting "mammas" out of the dusty rut of daily labor, and giving her a mental and mental refresh air. All work and no out-of-door life is a dull, unambitious life.

The reply was:

"I doubt the propriety of any woman, married or single, rich or poor, idle or busy, attending a club three or four times a week. I believe in women's clubs when convened for mutual improvement and innocent social enjoyment. We have as good a right to them as our husbands, brothers and sons have to their lodges and clubs. It is certainly worse than inadvisable for the mothers of young children to neglect them for the sake of attending what clubs or domestic science classes. Something must be crowded out," is a motto each housewife has occasion to quote 20 times a day. But is it so? The babies out for the nervous woman to leave them for an afternoon, a trustworthy guardian while she gets a needed 'change' amid other things? The pointers on housekeeping may be valuable in themselves. They are of far more value in lifting "mammas" out of the dusty rut of daily labor, and giving her a mental and mental refresh air. All work and no out-of-door life is a dull, unambitious life.

Thank God for joy!
For glad, sweet thoughts that flood the soul and spirit;
For kindly airs that woo to bud and flower;
For the dormant being, and awake new power;
With each new morn; new purposes that bring
To heart and soul their full and just employ.
Thank God for joy.

And oh, thank Him for pain,
That shuts thee in in silence. Wait and know
The rain that breaks the blossoms and lays low
The fair green stalk doth nourish 'em in grief.
The being's root, of future bud and leaf
The guaranty. So shalt thou surely grow
To fairer heights, to nobler powers attain.
Thank God for pain.

—Selected.

"The will to live" is good, but it must include the will to live well, to live bravely and nobly. The very fact of living implies, of course, the living on this high plane, for nothing less is worthy of the life. It is not the coward and the imbecile who falters and pauses by the way; the true follower of the sublime ideal ever revealed to man—the ideal of the Christ—follows this, though thorns and pitfalls beset the way, though pain and death and defeat encompass him about, and in this faithful quest he acknowledges no defeat.

It is possible to obtain the most potent and irresistible aid from the spiritual world, through prayer and supplication which never fail to sweep us into a mystic atmosphere of the will of God. "Cast thyself into the will of God and thou shalt become as God." Thou shalt partake of the divine potency. Great aid can be gathered by the soul when the body is locked in the trance of sleep, says Lillian Whiting.

A writer in the Westminster Review has recently questioned, "Is there a sleep of light, a luminous sleep, sleep in which there is absence of thought, in which there is rest and bliss, there is not darkness and oblivion, but perfect consciousness?"

He proceeds to say that if the science of the spirit was cultivated in Europe as it is in India, and if practical instruction and guidance had been available to the masses, what might not be ripe a soul have scaled! What blessed vistas might he not have opened up to the west!

This writer quotes Plato in the Charmides, when, after giving the definition of wisdom, he declares:

"May we then assume that wisdom, viewed in this new light merely as a knowledge that we know or do not know, has this advantage—that he who possesses this wisdom will more easily learn of what he knows himself, and that everything will be clear to him, because in addition to the knowledge of each thing that he learns, he sees the knowledge and he will also be better able to test the knowledge which others have of what he knows himself."

"The board of directors should be headquarters for our clubs at the grounds throughout the World's fair, summer of 1904; such rooms to be furnished, supplied with a comfortable resting place, with stationery and other conveniences, and a canteen should be on hand, ready to answer all questions. This, you will readily see, will necessitate financial support, and we hope the clubs will indicate any contribution to this object they may find possible. Since the general federation decided to pay for the memorial out of its own treasury, some clubs have decided to turn over the money then pledged to the use of the World's fair committee for these headquarters."

It is only about 25 years since the advent of women's clubs. If women banded together to do anything the organization was named something on this order: "The Ladies Sewing Circle," "The Female Missionary Society," "The Female Prayermeeting," etc. The use of "female" or "ladies" became so obnoxious that those names were discarded for the far better one of "woman."

An interesting event in the history of organizations among women was recently celebrated, the eighteenth birthday anniversary of what is known as the oldest woman's club in the United States. It is the Female Charitable Association of Baldwinville, N. Y., which has had a continuous organization since 1822. But no stretch of the imagination could do justice to the club which would have been created 80 years ago if a "female association" had been named a "woman's club."

Speaking of clubs, an exchange chronicles the fact that a club was recently organized in Boston called the "Mother's Birthday Club of America." It is auxiliary to the National Federation of Mother's clubs and will work in conjunction with the child study circles. How is it? Are all the mothers in the new club supposed to tell how old they are?

higher education, their achievements in the business world, their capacity for organization, their executive power, have been a revelation. To set women back from the limited sphere of domestic life to the progress of the whole race. Their evolution has been accomplished by corresponding development in the moral nature of man, his ideas of temperance and chastity, his sense of justice, his relations to society. In no department of the world's activities are the higher qualities so painfully lacking as in politics, and this is the only one from which women are wholly excluded. Is it not perfectly logical to assume that their influence would be as beneficial here as it has been everywhere else? Does not logic also justify the opinion that, as they have been admitted into every other channel, the political gateway must inevitably be opened?"

We long ago became accustomed to estimate at their proper value the headlines of our great city dailies, however flaring and sensational they might be. To many persons, however, the following item from the Boston Herald is a genuine surprise: "High School Children on a Strike." "A Thousand Boys and Girls Aid Factory Strikers." "No Support for Striking School Boys." "And other words to like effect." Pictures and sketches relative to these youthful strikers occupied a conspicuous position in reputable journals, and now the cartoonists have taken up the matter. One cartoon, consisting of two related pictures, shows in the first the school children from the streets, and in the second a delegation of boys bearing a transparency with the words, "We want a longer recess;" while underneath the picture are the words: "If it has come to this." The second picture shows the school children from the streets, and in the second a delegation of boys bearing a transparency with the words, "We want a longer recess;" while underneath the picture are the words: "If it has come to this."

Shades of the Hoosier school master! Budd and all his ilk in their most daring defiance of schoolroom law and order marked at best only a passing phase of the world of adults. Ten, 20 years ago the teacher by a handful of rowdies; it is the deliberate action of an entire body of students, of our most "advanced" schools, daringly taking things into their own hands. Is a new children's crusade a claim of social values belonging in the very nature of things, to their elders.

In one instance, in Chicago, the strike hinged upon the employment of a certain teacher; another school went to the conclusion that the case of supply of drinking water was inadequate, while still a third, in a neighboring city, succeeded in getting the whole town, parents and all, excited on a point of school administration. In no instance can we find the world of adults. Ten, 20 years ago the teacher by a handful of rowdies; it is the deliberate action of an entire body of students, of our most "advanced" schools, daringly taking things into their own hands. Is a new children's crusade a claim of social values belonging in the very nature of things, to their elders.

And who shall say that these things could well be otherwise? Provided with all the necessities and many of the superior quality of food, clothing, books, and countless conveniences, which prosperous times make possible, our school children take these things naturally enough. The very fact of the curriculum is so designed as to include as many advanced studies as possible. The whole realm of nature, of art and of literature is ransacked to enrich the schoolroom, while the pupil is daily graded to make the right spot on the map. Fresh surprises and new worlds are constantly awaiting his curiosity—no wonder, then, that the pupil goes in a mad rush from normal childhood into the realm of maturity.

But by far the most significant and serious cause that has led up to the children's strikes, is found in the notorious fact that parents have so generally lost all control over their children. The habit of disobedience and wilfulness, first fostered at home, is carried into the household. Effect, lovers of their own selves, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholly, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure more than of God. This picture of the effects of the world's progress, not without its application to our day. So long as the cause continues, the effect must follow.—(Union Signal).

More than a score of the mayors of the leading cities of Illinois have pledged their support to the movement to confer upon tax-paying women the right to vote for tax officials and upon tax matters. The tenor of their communications, recently received by the Illinois Equal Suffrage association, may be regarded as significant of the general sentiment of the state as endorsing the bill which is to be presented to the legislature at the coming session embodying the proposed reform. Several of the mayors go so far as to favor the unrestricted right of women to vote on all public questions in promoting public improvements, such as tree planting, school decoration, and cleanliness in the various cities throughout the state, but the constant agitation of the Women's Suffrage association and the franchise department of the W. C. T. U., are no small factors therein.—(Union Signal).

Carol of the Heart.
Above the din of crowded street,
Above the roar of traffic through the day,
Above the sound of hurrying feet,
Of rumbling wheels along the way,
Above the clatter of the city's throng,
And idle throng—of gossips old
That sit and shiver in the cold—
Of bargainers in busy mart;
Above them all a song is heard,
A song without a spoken word—
The song that's singing in the heart.

It is an interesting thing to trace a style to its starting point, whether it be in manners or in men. And so it is not surprising that women come in for a vast amount of attention at this particular time of the year, when one must make her choice as to which type of beauty she is best fitted by natural possessions to attain. Time was when the Creator assumed all responsibility concerning the looks of the daughters of earth.

The tilt of the maiden's chin, the set of her head, the swing of her step, were until the end of her days even as she had received them for her birth gift. Good or indifferent, they were hers to keep. Blonde as morning or dusky as night, she must remain as she had been planted. But now all this is changed. A girl has but to choose the style she wishes to adopt from among the number of patterns and then set about making herself over to conform to it.

But the girls are not the only ones affected by art. The Christy man has become as much in evidence as the Gibson girl. Note the clean shaven young gentleman who squares his chin doughtily, whether it is worth squaring or not. And who walks and dresses and conducts himself generally according to the print.

And the fad is a good one, for the artist has built his men on a big and generous plan, and the type has to be attained by a system of fair living and much communion with the out of door world. In social respect, art has improved on nature. Any one who can contribute to the beauty and health of the American race is a public benefactor.

Athletic men, strong in body and wholesome in mind, are likely to be honest men. Beautiful women who keep their hearts and thoughts as shining and free from taint as their tender flesh are more than likely to be good women. And so the fashion is a goodly one in every way.

And so it is but a matter of choice for the girl of today to choose her style, and then all she has to do is to live up to it. It will take some time and no little work to straighten a bent back or develop at one and the same time a wide chest and slender body.

But it can be done, and it will bring its own reward for all the care and thought devoted to the transformation. For beauty is a great and noble thing. And the woman who has it has more power for good and more capacity for happiness than any other. "It is twice blessed." It glorifies taking and giving. And what is best of all, it can be acquired.

And for this chance, after fate has set her one-time irrevocable seal upon one, there can not be too deep a sense of gratitude toward the ones who have thus stimulated women to make the best of their natural good looks and so attain the phrase of the ideals given to them.—(Philadelphia Inquirer).

Embroideries are of all nationalities.

The very latest thing is the opera coat adapted from the sumptuously embroidered Chinese mandarin robes. These coats, slit at the sides, are often mistaken for kimonos. They are attainable by the occidental woman only after the oriental man has cast them aside as worn out, and many a mark of soil and wear attests that they are the genuine thing, writes a foreign fashion authority.

To the wide sleeves are added full chiffon and lace puff, which also peep from the opening of the front. Afternoon gowns have been seen lavishly with exquisite embroidery cut from trouser legs that have been worn by Bulgarian princes. Many a dress yoke, vest, pancia, collar, and cuffs at which admiring multitudes gazed once ornamented East Indian skirts or undergarments of Zanzibar women.

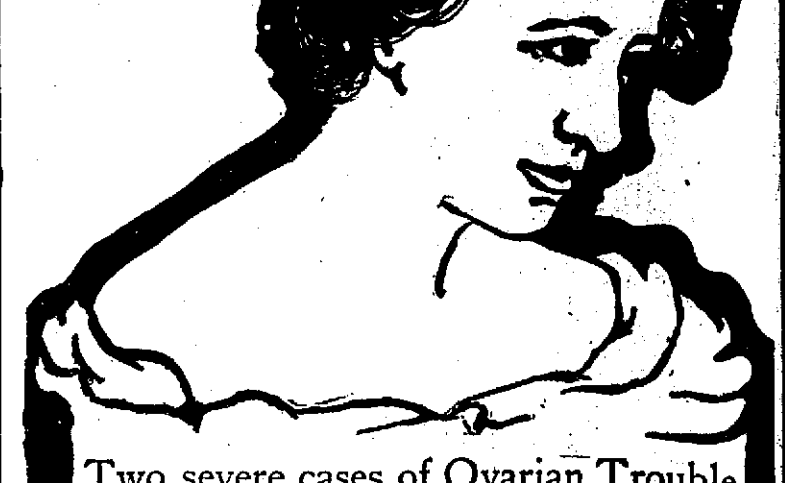
For morning wear flannel and silk shirt waists are trimmed with bands taken from worn Persian towels or with borders and corners cut from silk Japanese and Chinese doilies. Among the most elegant oriental effects, however, are applique decorations of bunches of flowers cut from Chinese garments. But of all this class, none other is so magnificent as the old brocade of the Japanese obi, which costs from \$4 to \$40 a yard. They are covered with designs of wisteria, Japanese foliage and strangely interwoven patterns, all harmonious in color and many of them silver and gold thread.

While entire garments have been made of these obi, they are usually employed to face and trim coats and enter into the designs of elaborate costumes. Not only do gowns and coats show the Oriental style of decoration, but hats are fastened with large oriental pins; purses and card cases are made of old Persian tapestries or Japanese leathers, and oriental jewels and chains find a part in the toilet.

In spite of the drooping effects of shoulders and sleeves which have broken one of the most charming lines of the figure, there is a pronounced tendency in new collars to disregard the curve of the neck. It began last summer in the ebon with its turnover of stiff front and broad circular line, and has developed into a muffled choker, whose upward progress is happily curbed by the ears. Fortunately, it is only to the woman with a long neck that such a style is possible, and to few of them is the fashion a becoming one, save the latter Ocean.

The little turnover collar which began long ago as a modest accessory is taking on new importance. When it appeared on bargain counters many moons ago marked at humble figures its banishment was confidently predicted. But with fall openings it crupped up more elaborate and costly than ever, and in winter displays it figures not only in point and duchesse laces and in exquisite hand-wrought muffs, but in deep shades, embroidered lavishly with colored silks and metallic threads. Collars of the last order are worn over soft silk scarfs, the latter plaited in front and tied in a natty bow in the back.

For the girl with deft fingers these are halcyon days, for with a bit of fine



Two severe cases of Ovarian Trouble and two terrible operations avoided. Mrs. Emmons and Mrs. Coleman each tell how they were saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with ovarian trouble, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—and saved me from an operation—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—Mrs. LAURA EMMONS, Walker, N. Y.

Another Case of Ovarian Trouble Cured Without an Operation.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For several years I was troubled with ovarian trouble and a painful and inflamed condition, which kept me in bed part of the time. I did so dread a surgical operation, but tried different remedies hoping to get better, but nothing seemed to bring relief until a friend who had been cured of ovarian trouble, through the use of your compound, induced me to try it. I took it faithfully for three months, and at the end of that time was glad to find that I was a well woman. Health is nature's best gift to woman, and if you lose it and can have it restored through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel that all suffering women should know of this."—Mrs. LAURA BELLE COLEMAN, Commercial Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

It is well to remember such letters as above when some druggist tries to get you to buy something which he says is "just as good." That is impossible, as no other medicine has such a record of cures as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; accept no other and you will be glad.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address: LYNN, MASS.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness, we will pay \$5000 to the person who can produce them. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

fabrics and a few wisps of silk she can accomplish a lot of stunning results. Then too, the multitude of designs in medallions and applications of all sorts offer possibilities that are practically endless.

Tails and stoles are still to the fore, and stocks with drooping ends are very much liked. For tailor-made skirt waists, this style, stitched severely and finished with tiny buttons, is particularly useful. Scarfs tied in smart bows or with ends drooping straight, are worn with all sorts of costumes.

For the short neck a plain stock of the same material as the bodice is apt to be most becoming. If, however, a pretty stock to lighten a dull costume is wanted, a deep pointed point is usually best. The wisp of tulle continues in favor and is worn, as best suits its wearer, at the back or front of the neck, or even at the side. The scarf bow, too, is a movable decoration and appears in the front or the back, as best serves the purpose.

A new finish for the evening toilet is rosettes with ends of different lengths, all made of chiffon. Little flowers are fashioned to finish each end. The rosettes also form a flower, giving a very fetching touch. Bunches of these are used on high-neck lace waists, which are fastened to one side.

Separate waists, like the poor, are always with us, but every year brings its changes.

The complete gowning with skirt, bodice and coat is the correct thing just at the moment, yet it need not be all of one material. The idea of having the bodice made in some way that will stand up as exclusively a part of the costume and not a separate thing to be worn with any skirt is the one which must be kept in mind.

If the skirt is of zibeline too heavy for a bodice, as all zibeline is, then the blouse may be of chiffon of the same color trimmed with some applique design of the material, or made of lace with cloth trimming.

Umbrellas of green, blue and bright red will detract from the somberness of wet streets and drizzling weather during the coming season. Black umbrellas, to relieve the situation, have bordered plaids, black, and black and white checked plaids to the edge by semitextured. Natural wood handles with sterling silver initials are bidding for favor. Gun metal handles jeweled or inlaid with silver are seen on some of the handsomest umbrellas. The When he came back to the doorbell, he was a very happy little boy that night.—(Exchange).

Slipping in among the children, Bright and eager at their play, Comes the new year, bright and shining, Just as gay and dear as they.

Not a trouble yet has fallen On its merry, laughing face, Not a single wrong step taken In its hurrying, happy pace.

All the beauty lies before it, Dew and rain and frost and flowers, Flying months and weeks and seasons Woven out of dancing hours.

Hail thee, lovely coming stranger In thy first bewitching day, Slipping in among the children Just as bright and dear as they!—Margaret E. Sangster, in Youth's Companion.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Grandma's Picket-Guard.

Grandma Wilkins was very sick. The doctor said she must be kept quiet, and everybody went about on tiptoe and spoke in low tones. Winfred looked very sad. He crept softly into the darkened room and laid some flowers on grandma's pillow; but she was too sick to look at them. Soon after he heard his mother say to Kate, the cook:

"Can you keep the door-bell from ringing if possible?"

"I can do something for grandma," thought the little boy.

So he sat on the front step, and soon a woman with a book in her hand came to the door.

"Grandma is very sick," said Winfred. "Nobody is to ring the bell."

The lady smiled, but went away. Soon a man with a satchel came.

"Grandma is sick, and mamma doesn't want anything at all," said the boy. "All day long people come. It seemed to Winfred that almost everybody was coming to see her. He kept guard and the bell was silent. Kate came to call him to lunch, but Winfred would not leave his post."

"Just bring me a sandwich or something, and I'll eat it here," he said. "At last the doctor came again. When he came back he smiled down at Winfred and said:

"Well, little picket-guard, your grandma is going to get well, and you have helped to bring about that happy result. You will make a good soldier. Then his mother came out, and took him to her room, and kissed him."

"I am quite proud of my brave unselish little son," she said. "Now come and have some dinner, and then you may go and see grandma for a moment. She has been asking for you."

When Winfred went in on tip-toe, his grandma thanked him for his vigil, and he was a very happy little boy that night.—(Exchange).

THE WOLCOTT PRONUNCIAMENTO.

TWO IMPORTANT political documents were presented to the Republicans of Colorado on Friday.

The first of these was a notice from Representative Frewen, leader of the Wolcott forces in the house, addressed to chairman Breckenridge of the house elections committee, declaring that unless that committee reported arbitrarily in favor of unseating all the 15 Democratic members from Arapahoe county, and unless the committee reported that the vote on unseating the 15 should be taken as a unit and not on each man separately, the Wolcottites would not vote to seat a single Republican.

And the other was an "Appeal to Republicans," signed by E. O. Wolcott and published in the Denver Republican, urging that "prompt and united action" be taken by the Republicans of the house to throw out the Democratic members from Arapahoe county, or "better still," to enter a caucus upon that matter.

The time is long past when the people of Colorado could feel any surprise at any display of effrontery by Mr. Wolcott, and for that reason it is hardly worth while to call attention to the insolence of this advice.

But it is worth repeating that the only obstacle to united action on the part of the Republican members of the assembly is Mr. Wolcott himself.

The party is under solemn pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be a candidate.

In making himself a candidate, Mr. Wolcott dishonors the party, and if his candidacy could succeed it would destroy the party chances of future success.

The 17 anti-Wolcott members of the house are under most direct and solemn pledges to their constituents that they will not under any circumstances or in any way aid the Wolcott candidacy, and every effort to secure the support or the approval of these men is an insult to their character and an outrage upon their honesty.

Further than that, the honest Republicans of the house have decided that these contest cases shall be tried according to their merits, and that neither the threats of the Democratic anarchists of the senate nor the Wolcott Gangsters of the house shall prevent their doing their duty in this matter.

At the proper time the committee on elections will present its report on the contest cases from Arapahoe and elsewhere.

If the members of that committee are convinced from the testimony presented to them that the Democrats were honestly elected, they will say so.

If they believe that the Democrats whose seats are contested all owe their places to fraud, and that the Republican contestants should be declared elected, they will say so.

If they are convinced that some of the Republicans were honestly elected, and that some of the Democrats were also honestly elected, they will say so.

And then if the Wolcott Gang desires to take the position that it will not vote for Republicans who were elected to the house, because it cannot also secure the seating of Republicans who were not elected, it will have the option of carrying out Mr. Frewen's threat.

Mr. Wolcott's "Appeal," Mr. Frewen's threat, the influence of all the federal office holders summoned to the capital by Brady and all the lying "news" and manufactured opinions of the Denver Republican and its Cleveland Democratic editor, have not changed the situation in any particular.

The genuine Republicans of the assembly, supported by the great majority of the Republicans of the state, are committed to the policy of justice and the keeping of pledges made to the people.

The events of the past week have only demonstrated more clearly that this policy is the right one.

Against all the manufactured opinion of the machine, the gangsters and the federal office holders, the real voice of the people has been heard, and the result is that the 17 real Republicans are firmer than ever in their convictions, while the tools and the dupes of the Boss and his Gang are wavering and uncertain as to what they should do.

But there need be no doubt as to what will happen tomorrow.

The report of the committee on elections will be presented on the merits of the case.

It will voice the honest opinion of the members of that committee.

And then whatever the Democrats may do, and whatever the Wolcott Gangsters may do, it is safe to say that the people of Colorado will approve the actions of those legislators who have the courage to present to the people of this state the refreshing novelty of a political party whose main purpose is to do the right thing, to deal justly and to keep their pledges.

MR. WOLCOTT'S RIGHTS AS A CANDIDATE.

UNDER ordinary circumstances any member of any political party has an unquestioned right to appear as a candidate for any office in the gift of that party and to make as strong a contest for that position as himself and his friends can accomplish by honorable means.

But at the present time a considerable number of the Republican members of the assembly have pledged their constituents that under no circumstances will they vote for Mr. Wolcott, or assist his candidacy or enter a caucus at which his candidacy is to be considered.

The Republican party has given pledges to the people that Mr. Wolcott shall not be sent to the senate, and it is owing to these pledges that the state, the legislative and the congressional tickets were successful in the last election.

The party was defeated in 1900 because Mr. Wolcott was then an open and pronounced candidate, and the party was successful in 1902 because he himself said he was not a candidate, and because he kept out of the state and out of the campaign during its progress.

Mr. Wolcott cannot be elected without wanton violation of individual and party pledges to the people, and his election certainly would be most injurious to the party interests.

Mr. Wolcott does not rely upon a fair hearing of his case to decide his candidacy, but he is trying to win by a manufactured public sentiment, by subsidized newspapers and by all the corrupt and dishonorable methods of making politics.

Under such circumstances Mr. Wolcott, if he is a sincere Republican, and if he has any regard for the honor and welfare of this state, has no right to be a candidate.

Under such circumstances his candidacy is an insult to the honor of the people, and an outrage upon intelligence of the genuine Republicans whom he is trying to entrap and to mislead.

The latest argument in favor of the election of a United States senator by direct vote of the people is yesterday's editorial proceedings in Denver. And the next one will be tomorrow's.

THE OBSTACLE TO REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE REPORT of the elections committee of the house has been received and the house has acted upon its recommendations. In addition to the majority report, there were two minority reports, but the house decided to approve none of them. The Republican majority favored the unseating of seven Democrats. The Republican minority recommended the unseating of 17 Democrats. The Democratic members favored the unseating of no Democrats.

The house decided to unseat six Democrats, including the two from Las Animas county and the four Arapahoe "float" representatives.

Whatever question there may have been in regard to the single member from Arapahoe county who was selected for expulsion from his seat, there can be no reasonable doubt that the evidence submitted to the committee was sufficient to justify the conclusion that the two Democrats from Las Animas and the four Arapahoe "floats" were not honestly elected and that the decision of the people was actually in favor of their Republican competitors.

It was therefore the duty of the legislature to approve the action of the committee recommending that the Democrats be unseated and that the Republicans be put in their places, and it will be welcome news to Republicans throughout the state that neither factional strife nor the threats of Democratic leaders were sufficient to prevent this just and wise action.

Nor need it be feared that the Democrats will be able to use this action in such a way as to promote their party's interests. The threat to expel Republican senators against whom farcical contests have been instituted may, or may not, have been a bluff, but whatever the Democrats may do, the people of the state will find a way to make their will known and to approve the party that has stood for honesty and justice in dealing with such partisan questions.

The result of the action of the house in these contest cases leaves the Republicans with the narrow majority of two votes on joint ballot.

The Republican can elect a Republican senator if its members will stand together and act in accordance with the will of their constituents and for the good of the party.

The main obstacle to this much-desired result is the presence as a candidate of one for whom a considerable number of Republican legislators are solemnly pledged not to vote, one who cannot be elected under any circumstances, and one upon whom must mainly rest the failure to choose a Republican senator—if that should be the final outcome.

With Edward O. Wolcott out of the race, the Republicans could agree upon a candidate.

How long will Edward O. Wolcott cling to the Addicks policy, and stand in the way of Republican success?

A WELL-GROUNDED PROTEST.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the headquarters of the American Humane association, calling public attention to a bill which has already passed the national house of representatives and is now pending in the senate.

This bill amends the present law by extending from 28 to 40 hours the length of time for which live stock may be confined in cars without food, water or rest.

The humane association protests against the proposed change not only because of its inhumanity, but also on account of the positive danger to public health which arises from the sale of animals for food, when their condition at the time of their being slaughtered is such as to make them positively unfit for food uses.

As the present law provides that "when animals are carried in cars in which they can and do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply," it would seem that there is no good reason for changing its provisions, and we do not believe that public sentiment will approve the relaxing of restrictions that have been proved to be necessary by countless cases of gross cruelty and wanton indifference to the interests of the public in the matter of harmful food.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RECENT events in Venezuela have made it more evident than before that the relations of this country to the republics of South America, and to the nations of Europe in connection therewith, will continue to be an important part of our foreign policy for many years to come.

If it were a simple matter of asserting our rights, according to what we believe to be reasonable, the affair would not be so difficult. But unfortunately we have to contend on the one side with the prejudices or ignorance of the South Americans and on the other with the prejudices and the wilful blindness of the Europeans.

It is admitted by all who discuss the matter that the Monroe doctrine is not only an essential part of the foreign policy of the United States, but it is also a principle of universal acceptance by our people. Whatever party is in power the United States will stand by the Monroe doctrine, and practically the entire people will go to any lengths in war or in peace to secure the observance of the principles embodied in it.

The United States will not allow European nations to consider this hemisphere an open field for colonization, it will not permit them to extend their systems of government here, and it will not permit them to oppress American republics without reason and justice.

That this frank avowal of our determination is a dangerous one cannot be denied. It is a provocation to trouble makers, and it will continue to serve as a text for magazine writers and others, who will point out that it is not a part of "international law," and that the United States is unwarranted in making such a declaration.

Nevertheless that is the position that has been assumed by the United States, and the frank avowal of it tends toward peace rather than toward war. It is certainly better that European nations should know our position than that they should be ignorant of it, and certainly no European power need get into trouble through lack of knowledge on the subject.

And the recent events in Venezuela have shown that while there is a constant danger of complications in this matter, none of the powers of Europe under present conditions has any desire to seek a quarrel with the United States. Before beginning their movement against Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany were both very careful to inform the government at Washington that they had no intention of seizing Venezuelan territory or establishing a permanent occupation there.

American friendship is too valuable and American hostility too dangerous to warrant a trial of the matter. The European powers, singly or together, might establish a territorial seizure in South America by force, but there is nothing in South America to make it worth while for them to do so in the face of the opposition of the United States.

HOW ST. PIERRE PERISHED.

THE RECENT reports of the scientists who have visited Martinique since the great disaster of May 8, 1902, present some very interesting facts in regard to the disaster in which nearly 30,000 persons lost their lives.

Mr. George Kennan and others have presented the subject with all the ability of experienced correspondents, and Dr. Angelo Hellprin has told his observations in a recently published book which suggests a theory of the disaster that appears to be eminently reasonable.

It appears that a new crater was formed on the side of the mountain nearest to St. Pierre, and on the morning of the disaster the internal forces of the mountain produced an explosion which blew out the floor of the crater, and threw it, together with a vast mass of cinders, pebbles, ashes and steam, high into the air. Immediately below this more solid matter, it is suggested there was a gaseous mass confined under high pressure and intensely hot, consisting chiefly of air and steam, with some small amount of sulphurous gas. In the throat of the volcano its only avenue of expansion was upward, lifting the rocks and other material. But as soon as the throat was cleared, it found an easier way of escape to the side and away from the mountain. At the same time there was presumably a sudden expansion or explosion of this gaseous mass, away from the mountain and between the earth's surface below and the heavier ashes and steam above.

This puff of hot wind and steam was shot at St. Pierre as from the mouth of a cannon. Its temperature is estimated at from 500 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and its velocity at from 75 to 125 miles an hour. It combined the destructive force of a cyclone and a steam blast. It needed no poisonous gas to complete its work, for it killed instantly. It left in St. Pierre only two living men from among 30,000. It piled stone walls and iron beams in shapeless ruins. It tore clothing from bodies, it burned clothing from bodies, and in some cases it burned bodies beneath clothing leaving the fabric uninjured. It swept down upon the sea and set ships on fire, burning their crews upon their decks.

In the great disaster of May 8 few were left to tell the story of what had happened or to describe their sensations. Except the two already mentioned the witnesses were necessarily somewhat outside of the direct line of the blast, for no one could encounter that and live, and the two owed their lives to exceptional shelter. But twice thereafter similar hot blasts swept down the mountain, once wreaking destruction to the northeast and later on August 30 destroying the villages to the south including Morne Rouge, which had seemed miraculously saved from the great explosion. The fatal effects of the latter outbursts were sufficiently evident both upon life and edifices, but there was a better chance to judge of the phenomena in their details. And so far as could be judged these were entirely similar to those of the great explosion: a wind of cyclonic violence, an intense heat that scorched flesh and vegetation but showed no flame, the absence of sulphurous or other fumes, and a feeling of suffocation presumably due to burning air in the lungs and throat.

So far as we know, no such kind of volcanic destruction had been reported previous to the Mt. Pelee disaster, but the eruption of hot air may serve to explain some things in former explosions that have puzzled historians and scientists. At Pompeii, for instance, it has always been a matter of surprise that the slow-falling ashes should have overwhelmed men who appeared to be engaged in their ordinary avocations; but the steam blast would account for these things and it would no longer be necessary for the student to choose between the admirable discipline and the plumb-foolishness of the Roman soldier who stood at his post while the ashes slowly covered him, because no one had sent him orders to quit.

THE SENATE "REVOLUTIONS."

THE EVIL EFFECTS of subordinating public interests to selfish personal ambitions, and of relying upon the arbitrary and unseemly advice of outside politicians were shown in the senate Monday and yesterday.

The Democratic senators were lashed into removing two Republicans without a shadow of reasonable excuse. These two Republicans had the largest majorities of any Republican senators, and it was only through the influence of outside bad advice and not because of the honest convictions of Democratic senators that this was done.

And there was just as little excuse for the arbitrary acts of Lieutenant Governor Haggott, who should have trusted the Republican members of the senate to solve the difficulty and to defend themselves in an orderly way from the injury with which they were threatened. Instead of doing this he lent himself to the bad advice of A. M. Stevenson and others who are always the fomenters of strife and the advocates of radical and dangerous methods, and as a result was drawn into a position of undoubted illegality and danger.

These revolutionary methods may command a temporary applause from thoughtless spectators and are always indorsed by the selfish schemers whose plans they favor, but they are infallibly condemned by the sober judgment of the people, who can always be trusted to approve orderly and legal methods of procedure, and to rebuke and to punish properly those who stand for disorder and arbitrary courses of action.

THE DANGER OF EXCESSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

THE SHOOTING of Editor Gonzales by Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina has been the outcome of a political quarrel. Personally these two men had no enmity, but the editor had opposed the politician in a way that could only be justified by extreme partisanship, and months afterward the politician shot the editor down on the street without the sign of an immediate excuse.

There are, fortunately, few states in the union where partisanship is carried to such extreme lengths as it is in South Carolina and few where public affairs are controlled by men of the Tillman stamp. But this cold blooded murder may serve as an illustration of the evils of extreme partisanship in a much wider field than the limits of a single state. Personal enmity, vituperation, misrepresentation, bribery, and various other forms of lawlessness and of lawbreaking are the ordinary results of partisanship carried to extremes.

But while there are few Americans who will condone the shooting of a political enemy in cold blood, or approve the bribing of a legislature, there are too many who are disposed to commend the spirit of narrow partisanship, and who are ready to excuse even grave offenses against the laws upon the ground that the other side is ready to do things quite as bad, if not worse.

The American people needs to cultivate the spirit of honorable partisanship, to remember that there are honest, patriotic and well-meaning men in all parties, and above all to keep in greater prominence the principle that the object of party existence is the public welfare, and that party advantage should never be made an excuse for any action that is dangerous or dishonorable to the general interests of the people and the state.

The following clipping taken from the Cornishman, published at Penzance, England, and reprinted in the current issue of the Mining Reporter, will no doubt be of interest to everyone connected with the Cripple Creek district:

"A Gigantic Undertaking—One of the most gigantic mining operations ever undertaken is about to be carried out at Cripple Creek, Colorado. A tunnel, no less than 14 miles in length, is to be bored, in order that the minerals may be brought through and forwarded to the coast. The real advantage will be that the ore will then be able to pass from the mine to the port over a comparatively level plane of transit, whereas now the mineral has to be transported over the range of mountains."

It would be hardly fair to term the above a sample of English knowledge of American geography, but in its ignorance of conditions in Colorado and particularly Cripple Creek, it is a gem. The tunnels made or making in the district are and will be of inestimable benefit and will effect a considerable saving in the transportation of ore, but no 14-mile tunnel is projected nor is the shipping of ore to the coast contemplated. However, it is possible an equal ignorance of Cripple Creek exists nearer home than Cornwall.

The transatlantic steamship service has reached such a point that the big ships are expected to arrive with almost as much regularity as railroad trains. A few years ago a delay of a few days was accepted as a matter of course, and would hardly have been noticed outside of the circle especially interested. And by the way, wouldn't it have been better business for this company to have done something else than have sent the St. Louis to sea with a big shipload of passengers in the stormy season and with boilers that were well known to be defective?

When The Hague arbitration tribunal was established it appeared likely that several years might pass before it had anything to do, and the general opinion was that its sessions would be infrequent and occasional. But if present conditions continue, The Hague tribunal will soon find itself compelled to continuous sessions, even if it does not, like the United States supreme court, get several years behind its work.

When President Castro calls a meeting of the Caracas chamber of commerce and suggests that a certain amount be subscribed to meet public necessities, there seems to be no trouble in getting the money, and even those who are least public spirited are ready to contribute their share. After all a dictatorship has its compensations.

The Profits in Land Investments.

When the pioneer first had the courage to leave the eastern forests and make himself a home on the limitless prairies that lay with their fertile acres toward the setting sun, he gave little heed to methods of cultivation. So fat and fertile was the soil that he continued to plow, sow and reap crops from his broad acres from year to year, expecting that the same process would continue without limit. He either bought his land at nominal price from a generous government or obtained it as a free gift for tillage and occupancy. It is now some years since the land has been available for the land seeker. If a man wished land for a farm he must buy of someone who already had secured a title to it.

It is a well-known fact that with few exceptions the methods of cultivation of the first settlers were wasteful and unprofitable. With a large number of acres and but small capital invested, they did not feel the effect of this system. Naturally, when the second man came he had to invest a larger sum of money to obtain the same acres and to make even he must secure larger returns from the soil. To do this he was compelled to use better methods of cultivation. He put more money into fences, stock, tools and buildings. He necessarily had to cultivate the waste places and harvest the land more thoroughly. The question asked by any new comer to Colorado is: What is the worth of the land? Real estate values like those of other property are governed by what can be got out of it.

The price of land is governed entirely by what it will produce and for what the product can be sold. The relative value of the product in comparison with other sections largely determines the question of profitable investment. Under a practical system of irrigation, failure is out of the question. Two other important items, quantity and quality of product, are subject to the will of the farmer himself. When a man plants a crop, there is usually little question about the harvest. The most important factor comes in the disposal of the product. There is usually a certain and stable market. Alfalfa hay has always sold readily and at good prices when the cost of raising is comparatively low. The market for the most part has been the fame of Colorado is almost world-wide. The heavy output never fully supplies the demand and the same may be said in regard to poultry, dairy products and garden vegetables.

With these facts and figures in view the question is indeed difficult to answer. At \$40 to \$50 an acre, land will pay for itself in one or two years and the owner will realize from 50 to 100 per cent. on his investment, yet some people when told the price of land previous to investigation, will be a little doubtful as to what they consider unreasonable figures, when in fact capital is seeking investment everywhere at 10 per cent. and lower rates. There is ample proof that \$250 to \$400 an acre is not beyond reason in some sections. Certainly there is no better investment anywhere than a Colorado farm.—(Field and Farm.

AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTION.

The unexampled demand in the United States for manufactures of iron and steel, to which allusion has frequently been made of late, is illustrated by the statistics of the iron and steel industry for the year 1901, which are published by the treasury bureau of statistics. These figures cover 11 months of the year 1902 and show that the production during that time was more than double, in value, the corresponding months of the preceding year and indicates that for the full calendar year 1902 the total value of iron and steel imports was fully \$40,000,000, or more than in any year in a full decade.

The iron and steel manufacturers of the United States have provided themselves upon their ability to fully supply the home market and produce a considerable surplus for exportation. That they were making great gains in this direction until the exceptional demand of recent years, is evidenced from the fact that imports of iron and steel manufactures which amounted to \$7,000,000 in 1891, and \$3,000,000 in 1892, had steadily fallen since the latter date, and in 1901 they were only \$12,000,000. In 1900, however, they were a little over \$10,000,000. In 1901, however, they were \$12,000,000, and the figures of 1902, as already stated, show a marked increase. The total production of the pig iron in the United States was far greater in the year 1901 than in any preceding year, the total production of 1901 being estimated at fully 17,500,000 tons, against 16,878,000 in 1900, which was the highest figure ever recorded prior to 1902.

The increase in imports occurs in practically all classes of iron and steel manufactures. Pig iron increased from a million and a half to nearly \$8,000,000 in value; ingots, blooms and bars from \$1,000,000 to over \$7,000,000; and machinery from \$2,718,000 to over \$7,000,000. In plates, there is a reduction; the value of tin plates imported in the 11 months being \$3,603,438 against \$4,594,086, and in the same period the value of tin plates was \$1,000,000 less.

The following table shows the importation of principal articles of iron and steel manufactures of iron ore in the 11 months ending with November, 1902, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1901, viz:

	11 months ending Nov. 1901.	11 months ending Nov. 1902.
Pig iron	\$1,496,854	\$7,995,029
Ingots, blooms, bars, etc.	1,208,209	7,281,652
Machinery	2,718,545	7,281,652
Tin plates, tinned plates, etc.	4,594,788	3,603,438
Cutlery	1,575,755	2,385,609
Cast iron	1,021,000	1,167,355
Staples	56,855	1,433,538
Serp iron and steel	315,604	1,424,400
Wire rods	1,012,698	933,374
Wire and articles made therefrom	575,302	898,908
Sheet plate and taggers iron	541,005	587,708
Needles	397,183	487,268
Shotgun barrels	270,281	387,644
Hoop, band or scroll	273,278	247,922
Files, file blanks, etc.	48,317	123,317
Aluminum	30,878	75,897
Aluminum	30,878	75,897
All other	1,075,503	3,715,615
Total	\$19,791,124	\$39,130,419

A Doll's Remarkable Journey. Columbia, the making up of the "international collection," was a most remarkable journey. It was a journey of many months, and it was a journey of many miles. It was a journey of many adventures, and it was a journey of many hardships. It was a journey of many dangers, and it was a journey of many triumphs. It was a journey of many sorrows, and it was a journey of many joys. It was a journey of many tears, and it was a journey of many smiles. It was a journey of many struggles, and it was a journey of many victories. It was a journey of many defeats, and it was a journey of many successes. It was a journey of many failures, and it was a journey of many achievements. It was a journey of many disappointments, and it was a journey of many hopes. It was a journey of many dreams, and it was a journey of many realities. It was a journey of many illusions, and it was a journey of many truths. It was a journey of many lies, and it was a journey of many facts. 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MINES AND STATE MINING NEWS.

DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING

OF BEN HUR CO. IS CALLED.
Notice has been sent to the stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company, calling a deferred annual meeting at the office of the company, Monday, February 18, at 12 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to elect a new board of directors and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Accompanying the call are the reports of the officers for the year just closed. The reports of the superintendent and treasurer are printed below.

Superintendent's Report.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 16, 1903.
To the Stockholders of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling Company:
I beg to herewith submit the following concise report of the development work accomplished on the Little King and Queen leads, located on Gold Hill, Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county, Colorado, being that portion of the property of your company under development.

Work was commenced September 1, 1901, by the installation of engine house, blacksmith shop and other surface improvements necessary to prosecute work on the property. Operations were continued for about 12 months, during which time a shaft was sunk to a depth of 600 feet, the dimensions of which were 45x29 feet in the clear, timbered with square sets throughout. Four station levels were established at intervals of 100 feet, beginning at the 300-foot point, and station sets were put in, but no drifting was done until a depth of 600 feet was attained. When this point was reached, and as anticipated, the ore was found to be in the north and south vein was encountered and drifts were driven on the vein both north and south. The south drift was run 90 feet on the vein. At a point 20 feet south from the shaft some good values were encountered, but only small seams. On the foot wall and in an upraise made for 20 feet good values continued but not in paying quantities and the ore could not be mined at a profit. At a point 40 feet south from the shaft a small cross vein was cut, but no ore was found. For 26 feet, only low values were found.

A drift was run north on the main vein 162 feet in run, varying in width from 3 to 6 feet, but carrying no ore of shipping grade. At a point 80 feet south of the shaft a small cross vein was cut running northeast and after drifting on 166 feet from the intersection, the vein varying from 2 to 5 feet wide for 80 feet from intersection, some good values were encountered and several small seams were found. An upraise was made for 24 feet and a winze sunk 12 feet on this ore shoot, but the ore streak was so narrow and the formation so extremely hard, it could not be mined profitably. The cross vein was driven at various intervals in both the hanging wall and this vein; 70 feet north of the shaft on the main vein a cross-cut was also driven to the west for a distance of 85 feet. This resulted in the cutting of the vein 20 feet from which some good assays were taken, but in this dike the values were irregular and not sufficiently encouraging to continue.

Aside from the surface improvements created, the amount of work done during the operation of your property was as follows:

Shafts 600 feet
Drifts 444 feet
Cross-cuts 115 feet
Upraises 23.6 feet
Winzes 12 feet
Stations 4
During the last year a number of leases were granted on different blocks of the property and a considerable amount of development work was accomplished, but no ore was shipped, although the aggregate amount of development work done by said lessees amounted to something in excess of 400 feet. A number of applications for leases on the property are now being considered and it is expected that in active operation, and although new veins are being discovered and good assays obtained, as yet are in paying quantities has not been shipped. Leases on the property will be granted from time to time, under circumstances and conditions may indicate.

John E. Phillips,
Vice President and Superintendent.

Treasurer's Report.

Colorado Springs, January 15, 1903.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report, \$1,339.06

Received from sale of stock, \$412,000.00

Received from sale of stock, \$1,631.25

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the company does not anticipate any serious trouble after the present commencement to work. Sinking will be resumed then and probably the company will work a new vein cut just as the water broke in on them.

Re-opening the Thetis lease on the Morning Glory claim in the West. The company are received daily and lately have been increasing considerably. Yesterday the returns from two shipments sent out, giving them values of \$37 per ton for a 10-ton shipment, and \$31 per ton for a 10-ton shipment.

It is reported on what may be considered excellent authority that the old Victor mine will resume operations in the very near future. It is known that John Canning, a prominent mine manager, is expected to give several days in the district about two weeks ago, was here for the purpose of exploring the mine, and it is said that his report to the company was very favorable. It is believed that the Victor mine is behind the deal to sell place the Bonanza Victor mine on the producing list. If the mine starts up, it is believed that Mr. Canning will be the manager, and his son, Bert Canning, a graduate of the State School of Mines, will hold the position as mine engineer.

Lessee Sam McDonald, who is working the Clara D. Claim of the Lexington company, made his initial shipment this morning from this property, which is expected to give shipments in the neighborhood of \$35 to the ton.

Babbitt Brothers, who are leasing on the Jennie Sample claim on Raven hill, are keeping up a production at the rate of 100 tons per month. The ore is of a high grade and is coming from the 200-foot level.

John Holland of Joplin, Mo., who is the owner of a piece of property located between the Ajax and Portland mines, is spending several days in Victor preparing the commencement operations on this piece of virgin ground. It is understood that a good sized plant of machinery has been ordered and as quick as this arrives, work of sinking a shaft will begin.

Lessee Sam McDonald, working on the World's Fair claim of the Gold Bond company, will make a 60-ton shipment on Monday of next week, which he expects will return values of about \$40 in gold to the ton. This property is now being worked on the 200-ton production level, and the lessee expects to be able to increase this amount before many weeks.

Lessee Smith and Altman, leasing on the Elizabeth Cooper claim of the El Paso and C. K. and N. companies, are today sent out two carloads of ore which they expect will return about \$50 to the ton.

BIG VEIN BRANCHES.
An interesting theory regarding one of the big veins of the Cripple Creek mining district has been advanced by a local mining man. There has always existed a pretty general belief that the big vein which runs from the Anaconda dike down through the Mary McKinney and the Clara D. claim, and which is really one vein and a great deal of exploration work has been done on properties lying along this line upon the assumption that the veins were in fact one. Yet south of the Beacon Hill claim, the veins are separated up to the surprise of the holders of the continuous vein theory. Recently a gentleman who has interests in this portion of the camp has given the matter considerable thought and investigation and has arrived at the conclusion which is correct may have a great influence on future developments on the west side of the camp. He believes the large dike which crosses the west side of the camp near the Katinas property breaks into two veins, one running south-southwest, and the other running almost due south, probably through the Beacon Hill Ajax, Magnet Rock, Gold Dollar and Prince William claims. The latter properties have always been more or less of a puzzle and has been supposed to be separate ore bodies. If the new theory is correct these properties are on the same vein and it may possibly extend to the south end of the camp. The latter is doubtful. Should this theory prove correct the El Paso company may have reason to congratulate itself on acquiring the Morning Star claim as according to the line drawn the western boundary of the property is in line with practically its entire length. It was stated at the time this property was bought that the El Paso company had no positive assurance of its proving valuable to them aside from a belief that the property was leased on the basis of the gentleman advancing this theory does not declare himself to be right it may yet prove of value in starting a discussion on the subject.

SHOWING ON THE SHURTLOFF.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 19.—If conditions get better as development proceeds, it is believed that the Shurtloff on Bull hill will yet be one of the great bonanzas of that section of the camp. The mine, which was the first one opened where ore was encountered, is now opened in the seventh level of the mine. In each level there is ore showing, and at the present time the shipments from the mine average between 100 and 150 tons a day. The ore is returning as high as \$110 to the ton. The main vein is known to contain ore from the top to the bottom, as far as the property has been opened, and a shoot is all of four feet in width, and is of a high grade. The ore is being taken out in the course of development, and while ore is showing in them, sufficient development has not been performed yet to fully determine the value of the new ore. It is expected that the new Resurrection mine, when completed, will be in the middle of the month. The first ore to be run over the tables will be some low grade material now on the dump. This will enable the company to ascertain what the mill may be expected to do with the material. The company will commence from the mine itself.

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GILPIN COUNTY.
The shipment of smelted ore and concentrates from Black Hawk to the smelters at Golden, Denver, Argo and elsewhere for the first 12 days in this month amounted to 13 cars, or an average of 13 cars per day for the actual shipment days, as there were two Sundays, on which days no ore is shipped. The tonnage of these cars amounted to 2,630 tons. Not such a bad showing for the starting of the new year, and especially just after the holidays.

The New National Mining company, will next commence operations on the Horsehoe mine, close to the Belmont in the Enterprise district, below Bobtail hill. A shaft will be sunk to a depth of 100 feet, and the mine is to be placed and the shaft will be driven to a depth of 100 feet. The shaft is now 150 feet deep with a good showing of ore throughout. The company is made up of eastern capitalists of which C. W. Baldwin of Chicago is at the head. John Bruhl will have charge of the property.

Mr. Bruhl is also looking after the Bon Ton and Spur Daisy properties in Eureka district. They are sinking the shaft on the Bon Ton and have a nice body of ore in the shaft and in the several levels. They have 100 tons of concentrates on hand, but owing to the crowded condition of the Rocky Mountain Concentrator are compelled to wait their turn for treatment. They will ship a car of smelted ore this week, and the Spur Daisy they have the shaft on the Sisters very nearly cleaned out, and expect to soon commence sinking.

Mr. Bruhl is also driving the Bryan Tunnel in Four-mile gulch for the Four-mile group of claims, and has a nice body of concentrates and smelted ore in the breast of the tunnel.

At the lower National tunnel they are making good headway in driving it, and feel much encouraged with the outlook. The Rocky Mountain Concentrator is handing ore to their full capacity these days, and is giving splendid satisfaction.

Owing to the Golden smelter receiving more ore than it can handle the Saratoga mine this week compelled to lay off part of their force in order to curtail their production.

Work is progressing nicely on the Little Ellen and Federal leads in Russell district. The owners feel very much encouraged by the showing made by the development work.

James Tierney this week moved a boat from the Freedom to the Pierce mine. Mr. Messier will soon have everything in shape on the latter for active development work.

All of the machinery is about placed in the new concentrator for the Lyons-Kyle company at the Tucker mine in Chase gulch. (Observer.)

LEADVILLE.
Judge J. Deane, manager of the Valley Leasing company, has just returned from Arizona. He has just completed arrangements with the Rio Grande for the construction of a switch to the new shaft on Little Ellen hill. The company gives assurance of heavy shipments which are certain to follow as soon as the ore already opened can be moved. The strike made by the Valley is one of the most important made on Little Ellen hill, and the fact that the railroad is to be run direct to the property is the best thing that could have happened.

In the meantime development continues actively at the old shaft, which is being deepened in order to reach the lower ore horizon.

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